The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 4.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ALEX. KING, JR., *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,* BEDFORD, PA., All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Build ing, (second floor.) ☞Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice. He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. ☞Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.* Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government. Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN, WOODBERRY, PA., SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C. On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call. Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST. Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD. All operations pertaining to *Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry* performed with care and WARRANTED. *Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set,* $8.00 *and upward.* As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD BANKER. Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold. U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand. Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. Jan. 7, '70.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA. This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel. The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON, EXCHANGE HOTEL, 3ljulytf Huntingdon, Pa.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

ITEMS.

A MORAL debating society out West is engaged in the discussion of the following question: "If a man deserts his wife which, is the most abandoned, the man or woman?"

THE editor of the Alabama *State Journal* modestly requests that some of his patrons will present him and his printers with a barrel of good whisky and a bushel basket of eggs, as a slight token of their appreciation.

BANDMANN, who is playing tragedy to Melbourne, stabbed the lady who played "Desdemona," one night, so bunglingly that his sword made a long gash in her back, and instead of dying quietly, she made a great fuss about it though it didn't kill her.

A MAINE soldier has had his name removed from the pension rolls, saying he has regained his health and does not need the pension. Commissioner Van Aernam wrote him that his name "should go down into history as a worthy example for the coming generations."

THE consumption of horse flesh in Europe continues to increase. The quantity sold during September, October and November, 1868, was 226,000 pounds, being the produce of 565 horses; in the same period of 1869 it had increased to 273,200 pounds, 683 of those animals.

A NOTORIOUS assassin, who had frequently escaped justice, was taken at last, having just committed a most unprovoked murder. "Why did you kill this man?" asked the judge; "he did not harm you, and the murder should do you no good." "Oh," replied the prisoner, "it was only to keep up my reputation."

IN one of the Cincinnati pork packing houses 750 hogs perish daily. The carcasses are cut up with the utmost celerity. A portion goes out in hams; another is transformed into sausages—over two tons per day. All the lard is extracted by steam, and from this a vast quantity of oil. The bristles go to brush-makers—about seventy five tons per year.

THERE is an interesting suit for divorce pending in Chicago. The complainant, Margaret E. McNelly, alleges that she married defendant at Kankakee, July 4, 1868, she being then but thirteen years old. She was visiting friends in Kankakee, and defendant wooed and won her by representing himself to be a rich man, when in fact he was only a day laborer. The bill also alleges that, at the time she was married, "she was not lawfully able to enter into such a contract."

THE latest method of curing consumption is that practiced at an establishment on the banks of the Rhine called the "grape cure." Patients have excellent quarters, plenty of fresh air, and every day go into the gardens, each one carrying a basket, which is filled under the watchful eye of the doctor. The patient then retires to a pleasant arbor, and slowly sucks the grapes. A fine orchestra enlivens the curing process with excellent music. It is claimed that permanent cures are effected in from four to six weeks.

A LUDICROUS scene took place at the Tuileries on Christmas Eve. There was to be a children's party for the friends of the Prince Imperial, and a very fine specimen of the Christmas tree. All was ready, and the Prince thought he should like to see the tree; so he entered the room, and, lo! he found an uninvited guest already there—a favorite monkey belonging to some one in the palace had got into the room, treated himself to all the prizes, eaten all the "goodies," and, finally, having set fire to the tree, was sitting down enjoying the fun.

THE brokers of New York, not satisfied with their unimpeded schemes of gambling in gold and stocks, desired to avoid the payment of the small tax of one twentieth of one per cent. on their transactions, required by the revenue laws. They protested and in various ways sought to have their tax set aside, but at length have receded, and concluded to do one honest act, pay the Government tax. The tax was not heavy, was a small affair, and did not bear onerously on individuals. Still, it was resisted till the brokers had exhausted all expedients. The receipts from this source will be about ten millions a year.

CONGRESS, it is said, wants to investigate the recent gold muddle at New York, with a view to finding a basis of such legislation as will prevent the occurrence of a similar one. This is moonshine. No law can be framed of so close a web as to prevent ingenious financiers from slipping through it. Laws may be made to close up the path the rogues moved in last fall, but they will open another path the next time. Besides, there was law enough before to punish them if the authorities had had the purpose to do it. The chance to prevent another gold muddle was lost when no punishment was visited upon those who made the first.

THE Kentucky Legislature has passed a very considerate bill "exempting ministers from execution." It should be understood that this alludes not to the lynching of anti-slavery ministers, not to the hanging of clergymen who may indulge in murder; but to ministers who run in debt, and either cannot or will not pay up—in fact, to that little document which commands the Sheriff to take the body, unless he can find satisfactory property. We trust that the Kentucky preachers will show their gratitude by keeping out of debt, in which laudable effort they will probably be assisted by the traders of their respective neighborhoods.

WOMAN QUESTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—South Carolina has taken "a jump ahead" on the woman question. A bill has passed to the third reading in the Legislature, which provides that no real or personal property held by a woman at the time of her marriage shall be subject to levy or sale for her husband's debts, but shall be her separate property; that a married woman shall have power to bequeath, devise or convey her separate property in the same manner and to the same extent as if she were unmarried; that she may purchase any species of property in her own name, and may contract and be contracted with in the same manner as if she were an unmarried woman; that in all matters relating to her seperate property and her separate contracts she may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and in every respect be entitled to, and be subject to, the same legal rights and remedies as if she were unmarried; nor shall any joinder of her husband as a party with her be necessary in any action brought by her or against her in matters relating to her separate property, or arising out of her separate contracts.

Poetry.

CLING TO THOSE WHO CLING TO YOU.

There are many friends of summer,
Who are kind while flowers bloom,
But when winter chills the blossoms,
They depart with the perfume,
On the broad highway of action
Friends of worth are far and few;
So when one has proved his friendship,
Cling to him who clings to you.

Do not harshly judge your neighbor,
Do not deem his life untrue,
If he makes no great pretensions,
Deeds are great though words are few;
Those who stand amid the tempest,
Firm as when the skies are blue,
Will be friends while life endureth,
Cling to those who cling to you.

When you see a worthy brother
Buffeting the stormy main,
Lend a helping hand fraternal,
Till he reach the shore again;
Don't desert the old and tried friend
When misfortune comes in view,
For he then needs friendship's comforts,
Cling to those who cling to you.

Miscellaneous.

GEARY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having been honored, a second time, by the voluntary suffrages of my countrymen as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have, in the presence of God and this assembled multitude, renewed the solemn and binding obligation required of me by law, to support the State and National Constitutions, and to perform with fidelity the duties devolving upon me as Governor. It shall be my constant aim and most earnest effort to observe the very letter as well as the full spirit, meaning and intent of the obligation I have just taken.

Deeply impressed with the most profound gratitude, I can but express my most hearty thanks to the good citizens of the Commonwealth for the generous confidence and partiality they have reposed in me by re-election to the most honorable and most responsible position in their gift. But knowing well their exactions and requirements of one who occupies a position so exalted, it is with extreme diffidence I again undertake responsibilities of such vast importance, which even the boldest and most gifted might hesitate to assume. And however determined may be my endeavors to realize the expectations of my friends in support of the right, and to battle against whatever, in my judgment, may be wrong, still I am conscious of the necessity for some sustaining power, and, therefore, I unhesitatingly acknowledge my dependence upon the enlightened support and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, and my firm reliance upon the unerring wisdom and never failing aid of Him who controls alike the destinies of individuals and of nations.

The settlement of the vexed questions growing out of the armed conflict with treason, devolves a mighty responsibility on the loyal men of the land. Armed rebellion was signally crushed by the force of armed loyalty, and the government has triumphantly established its ability successfully to suppress domestic insurrection, however gigantic. The war itself has served to stimulate our people to fresh energies, and to the development of new enterprises. Our manufactories have multiplied, plenty has smiled upon our fields, and blessed the labors of the husbandman. Peace has restored our people to their homes, and cheered our firesides. The rates of taxation have been reduced, and are entirely abolished upon real estate for the use of the Commonwealth. Our State debt is being steadily and surely liquidated. Immense sums have been paid for pensions and other charities. The cause of education has advanced, and the institutions for the support and tuition of the soldiers' orphans have been liberally supplied. Railroads have been constructed, and new material resources developed. And thus our State and Nation are rapidly progressing in the attainment of those elements of greatness which have already placed our country in the foremost rank of the powers of the earth. The great railroad which binds our State to the Far West, and it in turn to the oriental nations, has been completed, and all our efforts to add to our material prosperity have been crowned with unparalleled success.

It was my privilege to announce from this stand, three years ago, the principles which would guide me in the administration of the office of Governor. At that time I dwelt upon and expressed my views in reference to all questions then occupying a share of public attention. I have since, from time to time, in messages to the Legislature, set forth the condition of the State, recommended such measures as I deemed expedient and calculated to advance her interests, and expressed my views upon the various topics of the day that were of State or National importance. And having fully reflected thereon, I am the more confirmed therein, and know of no reason why I should not endorse and reiterate them as fully, on this occasion, as if I again promulgated them word for word. And now, acknowledging my responsibility in its broadest sense, as a representative, to my constituents, and considering the magnitude of the interests which have again been committed to my charge, I feel it is due to the people and incumbent upon myself, to refer them to the documents indicated, for an outline of the general policy which is intended as a guide for the incoming administration, rather than encumber this address, or unnecessarily delay this audience with their repetition. I have no new pledges to make, but confidently refer to the record of my past life, as evidence at least of my zeal and devotion to the best interests of my State and country, and for the rectitude of my intentions. And although the inability which I bring to the discharge of such high duties may be limited, I shall confidently rely upon the kind indulgence of my fellow citizens and upon a conscientious effort to uphold unblemished, and transmit untarnished to my successor in office, and to posterity, the fair fame and good name of our magnificent old Commonwealth.

Difficulties of no ordinary character constantly surround your Executive officer in the discharge of the many duties devolving upon him, concerning each of which there may be conflicting opinions. It being, therefore, impossible to satisfy all, his only safeguard is to adopt, and act in accordance with those sterling and beneficent maxims to which the early fathers gave utterance, which have been sanctioned by wisdom and experience, and resulted in the rapid growth and prosperity of our institutions, and the liberty and happiness of our people.

The Constitution vests "the supreme Executive power" of the State in the Governor, and directs that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The supreme earthly authority recognized by us, therefore, is the law—the rightfully determined will of the people. "No citizen is so exalted as to be above, and none so low as to be beneath its power. The Executive is as much the subject of the laws of the State as the humblest individual within its borders. In pursuance of these principles, and in the execution of the laws, I have endeavored during my term of office, faithfully to discharge every official duty with a full reference to my sworn obligation, and as I shall answer at the last great day.

It should be our earnest effort to faithfully discharge all our obligations and responsibilities, both as citizens and magistrates. We should cease to tolerate anything as "politically right that is morally wrong," and actively proscribe the corruption which too frequently marks the administration of public affairs—an evil to which attention cannot too frequently or too forcibly be invited. No sign more certainly indicates the downfall of free institutions than the indifference of the people to the moral depravity of those in authority. All history warns us to hold to our integrity as we value our national existence. Forcibly impressed with these ideas, I call upon all legislators, and upon all other good citizens, and especially upon the conductors of the public press—the ever faithful sentiments of a free people—to aid in giving that tone to public sentiment which shall purify our State, and relieve her from the reproach of even countenancing those who would make a traffic of their offices in violation of their obligations. Look to it well and closely, fellow citizens, and begin at once to teach your servants that the "public will" must be obeyed, and the "public weal" is the first object to be attained in a free government. If you permit speculators to enrich themselves out of the public Treasury, and at the same time to corrupt the law making branch of the government, you pave the way to anarchy, you set the example which tempts to crime, and offer to the world an evidence, most conclusive, that self government is a failure.

Owing to the many efforts made on the part of the free traders for the abolishment of the natural and wholesome protection now afforded to our home industry and to labor, I consider it a subject which claims a portion of our time and attention. If our national industry and natural productions, represented by thousands of factories, mines and other sources of labor, are to be preserved, there should be no reduction of duties which shall enable the underpaid and overworked population of the Old World to flood our States with the products of their mines and workshops at the cost of our destruction. The articles thus admitted would undersell the products of our artizans at our very doors, and our factories would be closed, as heretofore, by similar causes. This will throw out of employment thousands of industrious men, and entail ruin upon them and their families, merely for the benefit and aggrandizement of foreign manufacturers and capitalists. As soon as our industrial arms are paralyzed and competition is destroyed, the monopolist can command his own price, and it is thus clear that the policy of free trade can never permanently benefit any country that will sanction its adoption. Impelled by every feeling of interest, humanity and justice for our artizans and laborers, we should unhesitatingly set our faces against this heresy. We should, therefore, not only earnestly legislate for the benefit of capital, but for the toiling sons and daughters of our country. It should be our constant effort to improve their social condition, to advance their intellectual status, and above all to shield them from the destitutions which is threatened by the enemies of protection to our industrial pursuits.

In my several messages to the Legislature I have taken occasion to refer to a subject which I regard as of paramount importance to the prosperity and even the stability of our government. No nation can long exist that attempts to violate any of its obligations. The most prominent among these is the faithful payment of all its indebtedness. No good reason can be given for the repudiation of a single farthing. I said in my message of January, 1868, "The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unswerving in their determination to preserve its honor, integrity and perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the sacredness of the national debt, and that its ultimate payment in full must be secured." In my message of 1869, I called attention to the same subject, in these words: "The voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to the letter and spirit of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this, as in all other respects, our individual and national honor must and shall be preserved." These sentiments, so clearly expressed, I have taken frequent occasion to reiterate, and it affords me great satisfaction to observe that many who have heretofore been hostile to, or silent on this most important subject, are becoming warm in their advocacy of the principles here enunciated.

Those who saved this government from the destruction designed by treason, are they who will perpetuate it as a blessing for future generations. All that is asked of the people is to strengthen and uphold the hands of the men who have been called to do the work of reconstruction, and when that work is finished in the spirit in which it has been begun by the present National Administration, we will have a government and a country mighty in their munificence, glorious in their prosperity.

The preservation of the peace and quiet of our country, maintaining unsullied our national honor, and the harmony of the Union are among our highest duties. Let us encourage every branch of home industry, advance the true interests of moral, physical and intellectual labor, and reaching forward to the prize of the manifest destiny of our glorious Commonwealth, we may hope for her increasing prosperity, and, above all, for the smiles of an approving Providence.

I earnestly invoke a continuance of the blessings and favors which we, as a people, have long enjoyed, that Pennsylvania may be ever ready to extend her sympathies to those struggling for liberty, to succor the helpless exile, and be an asylum to the persecuted and oppressed, and thus forever identify herself with the cause of equal and with the interests of universal freedom, justice and humanity. Then can we with truth and pride proclaim, "Long live the Commonwealth," whose guiding principles are found in the motto of our State, "VIRTUE, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE."

THE CUTTLE-FISH.

Mr. L. L. Hartt, in his "Chapter on Cuttle-Fishes" in *The American Naturalist*, describes his encounter with one of these octopods on the coast of Brazil, which wound its long arms, covered with numerous suckers around his hands in such a way as to hold him prisoner for a short time. On relinquishing its hold it dropped on the sand, and, using its long slimy arms as legs, made its way toward the water, looking like a huge and very tipsy spider. The cuttle-fish belongs to the mollusks, a branch of the animal kingdom, distinguished for its members being built upon the plan of a sac, and to which Mr. Hyatt has applied the more appropriate name of *Saccata*. It is distinguished from all other mollusks, such as snails, clams, &c., by having a very large head, a pair of large eyes, and a mouth furnished with a pair of jaws around which are arranged, in a circle, eight or ten arms furnished with suckers. In the common cuttle-fish or squid of our coast, the body, which is long and narrow, is wrapped in a muscular cloak or mantle, like a bag, fitting tightly to the back, but loose in front. It is closed up to the neck, where it is open like a loosely-fitting overcoat buttoned up to the throat. Attached to its throat, by the middle, is a short tube, open at both ends. This tube or syphon can be moved about in any direction. The animal breathes by means of gills, which are attached to the front of the body, inside the cloak, and look like the ruffles of a shirt-bosom. By means of these gills the air contained in the water is breathed, and they answer the same purpose for the cuttle-fish that our lungs do for us. In order to swim, the animal swells out the cloak in front, so that the water flows in between it and the body. Then it closes the cloak tightly about the neck, so that the only way the water can get out is through the syphon. Then it contracts forcibly its coat, and the water is driven out in a jet from the syphon, and the body is propelled in an opposite direction like a rocket through the water. This syphon is flexible, like a water hose, and can be bent so as to direct the stream not only forward, but sideways, and backwards, so that the animal can move in almost any direction, and turn summersaults with perfect ease; and so rapidly do some cuttle-fishes swim, that they are able to make long leaps out of the water. Usually, however, the animal swims backward, with its long arms trailing behind. Our common cuttle fish of this coast has, in addition to its eight arms, two long slender tentacles, which may be withdrawn into the body. The tail is pointed and furnished with a fin on each side. The octopods to which the Brazilian cuttle-fish belongs, have round purse-like bodies, and eight arms united at the base with a web, and they swim by opening and shutting their arms like an umbrella; in this mode of swimming they resemble the jelly fishes. The paper nautilus is nothing in the world but a female cuttle-fish that builds a shell. There was a very pretty story told of her habits by Aristotle, the old Greek naturalist, which everybody believed until quite lately. He said she rode on the top of the waves, seated in her boat-like shell, and spreading her broad arms to the winds for sails. But, unfortunately, the story has no foundation in fact. She either crawls about on the bottom of the sea, or swims quite like other cuttle-fish, shell foremost, only occasionally coming to the surface. Strangely enough, she holds the two broad, hand-like extremities of the arms against her body, and it is the inside of these arms that secrete the paper-like schell, which is only a sort of cradle for her eggs. Not so with the pearly nautilus, which is furnished with a beautiful coiled-up, pearly shell, formed on the outside of the animal. The shell is divided into numerous chambers, and the animal, living in the outer one, builds a partition across the back part of it as the shell grows. Cuttle fish are sometimes used for food by the Brazilians, and different species may be seen in the markets, where one frequently finds them still alive. Sometimes as we stoop to examine one, its body is suddenly suffused with a deep pinkish glow. Before we have time to recover our surprise this color fades, and a beautiful blue takes its place as rapidly as a blush sometimes suffuses a delicate cheek. The blue, perhaps, is succeeded by a green, and then the whole body becomes pink again. One can hardly conceive anything more beautiful than this rapid play of colors, which is produced by the successive distention of sets of little sacks containing fluids of different colors which are situated under the skin. The cuttle-fish is also furnished with a bag containing an inky fluid, which, when the animal is attacked or pursued, it ejects into the water, thus completely blinding its adversary and effectually covering its retreat. It is from this fluid that the color *Sepia* is made. Beside carrying an ink-bottle some species of cuttle-fish are provided with a long, delicate, horny pen, which forms a sort of stiffener to the back. In some species the pen is hard, thick, and broad, and the cuttle fish bone of commerce is of this kind. The species found in our waters is very small, and not at all dangerous, being barely large enough to draw blood from the hand; but in the tropical seas they are very large, powerful, and dangerous. The cuttle-fish is the original of Victor Hugo's devil-fish, so vividly described in the "Toilers of the Sea." If the devil-fish were a beneficial one, Mr. Hart says he should be sorry to destroy our faith in it; but as it is, he believes it will be rather a relief than otherwise to know that in some important respects Victor Hugo's story of it is a fable. The Kraken was a mythical cuttle-fish of fabulous size.

WE often suffer ourselves to be put out of all our bearings by misfortune, not of the most serious kind, which, looks very black at the time, but which from its nature, cannot be lasting. We are thus like ignorant hens that insist upon going to roost in midday because there is a brief transitory eclipse of the sun.

ON GOING SURETY.

Ought a man ever to go surety for another? Why not? It is a most friendly act. If prudently done, it may be of the most eminent benefit to a neighbor. It gives him the benefit of your good reputation when he is not known. It lends him your credit where his own is not sufficient. It puts him in funds which otherwise he could not command. Such service to a friend is generous, and sometimes even noble. No better use can be made of one's money than to help a true friend. We are commanded to "remember those in bonds as bound with them." To be sure, this was originally applied to bonds of a different kind, but with not a whit more propriety than to pecuniary bonds. A man who, by a few thousand dollars, can save his friend and perhaps his family, from bankruptcy and want, could hardly spend his money in a manner which, all his life long, he would remember with more satisfaction.

But, there are certain moral and prudential considerations which should always be borne in mind in going surety for a friend. You should make up your mind *how much property you have, and how much you are willing to give away,* absolutely, for that friend whom you endorse. For no blunder can be worse than to endorse on the supposition *that you will not have to pay.* Never indorse without saying to yourself, "This may come round upon me. I *may* have to pay it; and if it comes to that, I am able and willing." Nine out of ten of the fatal mistakes made by bondsmen arise from taking the opposite course to this. They consider the act of indorsing a friend's paper as a mere commercial form. "There is no risk. I shall not have it to pay. He is abundantly able to take care of his paper. I shall help him without harming myself, and he is a stingy man who will not do that." This is the calculation on which a man binds himself to pay a friend's debts in case the friend cannot pay them himself.

But how do these things turn out? One need not go far to ascertain! Every village has an illustration. The borrower was more involved than you supposed, or, perhaps, than he himself knew, and his creditors closed on him and wound him up, and were overjoyed to find such a good name on his paper. Or, the sanguine scheme on which he had ventured, which seemed sure of success, almost without possibility of failure, suddenly, like a loaded wagon, slipped off a wheel and upset into the dirt! Or, just as every thing was at the point of success, your friend sickened and could not look after his affairs, some critical matter was neglected, or some dishonest person stepped in and crooked matters; your friend died, the estate went into the executor's hands for settlement, was badly managed, warped and crooked, and finally turned out insolvent.

And what became of you? Why, you were surely for the full amount of what you are worth! In an hour you find yourself confronted with debt that sweeps away your house, your farm, your little sum in bank, and leaves you just where you began twenty-five years ago, with this difference, that then you had only yourself to provide for, and now you have a wife and eight children.

Then you were twenty-five years old, and life was all before you, and now you are fifty years, and life pretty much behind you! You have given away your children's bread. You have not yet saved your friend, but have ruined yourself! Perhaps your friend had settled on his wife a small property. So much the better for her, if he had. Of course *she* will divide with you, since it was to save her husband, that you were ruined. But, if she will not (and human nature is made up of shaky stuff,) and her children go to school, while yours stay at home; and if they live in a comfortable house, pleasantly furnished, while you are hiring a few rooms in the cheapest quarter of the town, then I suspect that you will chew the end of a great many bitter reflections.

When it is too late, you will be very wise. You will say to yourself, it may be, "A man is a fool who signs for any larger sum than he can conveniently pay." Amen, say I!

"Before a man puts his name down on another man's paper, he should ask himself, Am I willing to *give* this person as much money as I sign for?" Amen, say I?

"To sign a bond on a supposition that it is a mere form, and that you will have nothing to pay, is to put one's head into a fool's noose." Amen, again, say I!

There is no harm in signing for a neighbor if you have got the property; if you are able to pay the amount without harming your own household; and if you love the man for whom you sign enough to be willing to GIVE him outright the sum covered by your endorsement. Otherwise, to go surety for a neighbor is a folly, a sin and a shame.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

WONDERS.—When a young man is a clerk of a store and dresses like a prince, smokes "foreign cigars," drinks "nice brandy," attends theatres, dances and the like, I wonder if he does all on the avails of the clerkship?

When a young lady sits in the parlor during the day, with her lily white fingers covered with rings, I wonder if her mother doesn't wash the dishes and do the work in the kitchen?

When the deacon of the church sells strong butter, recommending it as a good article, I wonder what he relies upon for salvation?

When a lady laces her waist a third less than nature made it, I wonder if her pretty figure will not shorten life a dozen years or more, besides making her miserable while she does live?

When a young man is dependent upon his daily toils for his income, and marries a lady who does not know how to make a loaf of bread or mend a garment, I wonder if he is not lacking somewhere, say towards the top, for instance?

When a man receives a periodical or newspaper weekly, and takes great delight in reading it, and don't pay for it, I wonder if he has a soul or a gizzard?

The first-born child of the Crown Prince of Italy has been christened Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, so that this famous name will be perpetuated in the royal line of Italy. The Neapolitans are in ecstacies over the little Prince and his lovely mother.

DIPLOMACY may work as much calamity as a battle; a few ink-drops may cost a nation more misery and exhaustion than a river of blood.

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN, BEDFORD, PA.

FEMALE PHYSIQUE.

The *Britannia*, speaking of the lack of physical development of English girls, tells them how to bring about a better state of things: On the continent things are very different. There are to be found numerous gymnasiums in which women are trained to all kinds of athletic sports—where we find fair damsels of all ages, in elegant and suitable costumes, disporting themselves in dozens, under the superintendence of a trainer or traineress. But surely you would not advocate the introduction of such a system in this country? we can hear the shocked English materfamilias say. The idea of any modest woman being dressed in knickerbockers, and twisting herself into all kinds of positions in a gymasium! And why? we ask. Is there anything half so horrible in a woman being dressed appropriately, and going through a "movement drill" which will bring into healthful play every muscle of her body, give a bloom to her cheeks, and develop the beauties of her form, as in her going to any one of our theatres to view unblushingly the nakedness of modern ballets, and listening to the barely-covered indecency of modern dramas? We know we shall be called heretics. We know the "proper young woman" of the day will read this article with abhorrence, but we also know that we are working in a good cause, and that the day will come ere long when even the greatest prude will go to her drill as regularly as nowadays she does to her studies. Then, and not until then, shall we see that most pernicious of all fashions, tight lacing, receive its death blow. Englishwomen will then see what a fearful deformity a small waist really is. The practice of athletics will soon teach them what the human form should be, and they will learn to appreciate the beauty of nature far more than they now admire the deformity of fashion.

THE VALUE OF ACCURACY.—It is the result of every day's experience, that steady attention to matters of detail lies at the root of human progress, and diligence above all, is the mother of good luck. Accuracy is also of much importance, and an invariable mark of good training—accuracy in observation, accuracy in speech, accuracy in the transaction of affairs. What is done in business, must be well done; for it is better to accomplish perfectly a small amount of work, than half do ten times as much. A wise man used to say—"Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner." Too little attention, however, is paid to this highly important quality of accuracy. As a man, eminent in practical science, lately observed. "It is astonishing how few people I have met in the course of my experience who can define a fact accurately. Yet in business affairs, it is the manner in which small matters are transacted, that often decide men for or against you. With virtue, capacity and good conduct in other respects, the person who is habitually inaccurate cannot be trusted; his work has to be done over again, and he thus causes endless annoyance, vexation and trouble."

HOW TO GET AN EDUCATION.—Boys say to men. "We want an education; but we are poor, and father is poor, and we can't get it, so we are going to learn a trade, or go into a store, or do something else." Now let me say, every boy that wants an education, if he will bend his force to it, can get just as good a one as he wants. The way is open. Education does not come through academies, and colleges, and seminaries; these are helps; but it comes by study and reading, and comparing, and all the schools, and colleges, and seminaries in the world will not make a scholar of a man without these; and with them a man will be one if he never sees a college. And what is true of boys is true of girls, and what is true of this pursuit is true of any other. The force must be from yourself, and you must develop it. It is that indomitable "I can," that sets a man astride the world.

HOME CHEERFULNESS.—Many a child goes astray, not because there is a want of prayer or virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as a flower needs sunbeams. Children look little beyond the present moment. If a thing displeases they are prone to avoid it. If home is the place where faces and words are harsh, and fault finding is ever in the ascendant, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere. Let every father and mother then try to be happy. Let them look happy. Let them talk to their children, especially the little ones, in such a way as to make them happy.

MANY rough persons as well as animals have usually some tender spot in their feelings. A man once had a very fierce dog, within the length of whose chain it would have been dangerous for a stranger to have ventured; but notwithstanding his apparently savage disposition, a brood of ducklings, reared in the yard in which he was kept, became so fond of him that whenever, from his barking, they apprehended danger, they would rush toward him for protection, and seek shelter in his kennel.

WEALTH is not among the number of good things; extravagance is among the number of evils; sober-mindedness, of good things. Now, sober mindedness invites us to frugality and the acquisition of real advantages; but wealth to extravagance, and it drags us away from sober-mindedness. It is a hard matter, therefore, being rich, to be sober-minded, or being sober-minded, to be rich.

AS that servant was grievously punished who had received a talent and went and digged in the earth and hid it, even so such

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1870.

THE FREE-TRADERS' ATTACK UPON OUR IRON MANUFACTURES.

Iron is the great civilizer. The highest development of its manufacture marks the most advanced civilization. It is as necessary to civilized life as bread, meat and clothing. In fact the production of these necessaries depends upon the production and manufacture of iron. The plough, the harrow, the scythe, the sickle, the reaper and mower, all the implements of husbandry, demand iron. The horse must be shod with iron, the railroad, the locomotive, the steamship, the telegraph, all the agencies of commerce, travel and business call for iron, manufactured in infinitely diversified forms. Common sense must tell every one that the nation that fails to supply itself with so important an element of civilization can never be independent, yet to-day there are those professing wisdom and pretending patriotism who would persuade us to stop our own manufactures of iron and buy our supplies in a foreign land. Eleven states of our Union are now making large quantities of iron, viz: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Georgia, with almost unlimited facilities for the indefinite extension of their manufactures. Pennsylvania stands first and manufactures most, but all the others have large interests in the business. Under the protection of the past few years the business has rapidly increased and we bid fair, if the protection is continued, to supply our own market in a few years, though at present we still import large quantities. A few years ago our importations were so great that we were the chief purchasers in European markets. The rapid increase of our own manufactures of iron has so far supplied our wants as to alarm foreign manufacturers, who are now endeavoring to break down our manufactures, so that we may be still compelled to buy of them and send our money abroad. To this end the Free-traders have secured the services of Commissioner Wells and through his infamous Report, have made a furious attack upon our iron interests. Let no one be misled by the deceptive and cunningly devised falsehoods which he has made his figures tell. Our iron interests are of the very first importance; with them all others stand or fall, for we have shown that they are at the foundation of all our other industries. On the jealous care with which we guard and protect this citadel of our prosperity, from the attacks of foreign foes, depends to a large extent the future advancement and prosperity of our whole country. Let no partisan bitterness divide us. It is a common and a vital interest, which it is the duty of all to defend. Let our people petition, momorialize or send delegations to Congress from every township in Pennsylvania, rather than permit British Free-traders to obtain a reduction of the duty on iron and drive our own manufacturers out of the markets with the pauper made iron of our old enemy, England.

OUR IMMIGRANT INCREASE.

Of over 250,000 immigrants arriving at New York in the first eleven months of last year, ovor 25,000 came to, and settled in Pennsylvania. A larger portion than fell to the lot of any other state except New York and Illinois. A marked feature too of the later immigrants, is that they are of a better and richer class. Of those coming to Pennsylvania a large portion were skilled mechanics, and they brought with them $1,500,000 of capital. If it is asked, why do they settle in thickly populated Pennsylvania instead of the far west? The answer is, the demand for skillful laborers is greater in Pennsylvania, and the wages better than the west can offer. And why is this? Simply because a judicious protection in the past few years has so stimulated manufactures, that they have sprung up in every direction and in infinite variety, so that to-day we are manufacturing millions of dollars, worth of goods, that a few years ago we were importing from foreign countries. The wages were low, our people were without work, while our money was shipped to Europe to pay for what we ought to have made at home. To-day all is changed, wages are good, employment to be had everywhere, and the whole country prosperous. Such are the results of protection to our industry. Yet there are those among us who are clamoring for free-trade, with all its hardships and poverty. Let us continue the protection that has made us rich and prosperous.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The Democratic Legislature of New York (the first for a number of years) signalizes its opening with various bills increasing the salaries of officers, clerks and all officials from 15 to 35 per cent. A truly Democratic demonstration in the way of reform. That is the way they answer the appeal of New York for retrenchment. The *Tribune* calls it a triumph of Democratic predilections over Democratic promises. This is in striking contrast with the doings of our own Legislature. In response to the demands of the masses of the Republican party they are diligently applying themselves to the work of retrenchment. The Democracy of New York on the Contrary at once propose to increase all salaries of offices which they hold *twenty five* per cent above what they were under Republican rule. This is only a fair specimen of what Democracy would do all over the country if they had the power. Let the people take warning in time. Democracy has not forgotten its old instincts, nor abandoned its old battle cry of "To the victors belong the spoils." They live up to its most liberal construction whenever they have an opportunity. We pity New York tax-payers, but they are only reaping the fruits of their own folly.

THE AMENDMENT PROGRESSING.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives ratified the Fifteenth Amendment on the 18th, two Democrats and all the Republicans voting for it. The vote stood 57 to 9. The Senate ratified it in June last.

The Ohio House of Representatives ratified the XVth Amendment on the 20th by a vote of 57 to 55. The Senate passed it some days before.

This makes twenty-six states that have now ratified it. The Senate of Iowa ratified it on the 20th.

SCULL VS. FINDLAY.—On Tuesday evening, after the inauguration ceremonies, a session of the Senate was held to choose a committee to try the contested election case of Scull and Findlay. The Committee consists of Lowry, Randall, Linderman, Brooke, Osterhout Brown and Allen: Four Republicans and three Democrats. As Lowry voted against giving Scull the seat on the *prima facie* in accordance with the majority report, he is regarded as hostile to Scull.

GOLD closed at 1.20¼ in New York on Monday.

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

A special committee on the publication of the proceedings of the Legislature was appointed some days ago. It consisted of White and Olmsted from the Senate and Niles, Beans and Smith from the House. "This committee has reported that under the XV Section of the constitution and from the spirit of our institutions, if is the duty of the Legislature to publish a journal of its proceedings, that the people of the Commonwealth may be constantly informed of the transactions of the law-making department of their government. The only practical question to be determined then was the form of publication to be adopted. It was the desire of your committee to secure the most comprehensive, expeditious and economical publication practicable. While your resolution instructed and authorized your committee to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the publication of a daily journal of the proceedings, and to report such contract for the approval or disapproval of the Legislature, they were at the same time authorized to report any method or plan, with the probable cost of the same. To give all information possible, your committee called before them all persons in the city of Harrisburg engaged in public printing, and the publication of daily newspapers. There appeared Benjamin Singerly, State Printer, B. F. Myers & Co., editors of *Morning Patriot*, and George Bergner, editor of the *Daily Telegraph*. After a careful consideration of various suggestions made, your committee concluded there were but two practical methods suggested for publishing the daily Legislative proceedings. One was by a daily journal prepared under a careful contract; the other was the publication in the two daily newspapers published in Harrisburg, a designated number of copies to be furnished for the use of each house, at a stipulated price per copy, a certain number of columns to be exclusively devoted to Legislative proceedings. To secure a practical result, your committee invited proposals from the *Morning Patriot* and *Daily Telegraph* to furnish six thousand copies of their paper daily; three thousand each, with six columns of Legislative proceedings, each issue to contain the proceedings of the preceding day.

They also invited proposals from all engaged in the printing business in Harrisburg for the publication of a daily journal under a contract similar to that by which the *Record* of the session of 1858 was published.

To the invitations the following several proposals were received:

From Benjamin Singerly a proposition amounting to about $21,240; from B. F. Myers & Co., one to furnish three thousand copies of the *Morning Patriot* with an average of six columns of Legislative proceedings for $6000, or to publish a record similar to the old Record at $15.75 per page for the usual number of copies; from George Bergner, one to furnish 3000 copies of the *Telegraph* on the same terms as the *Morning Patriot*, or to publish a Legislative Record similar to the one of 1868 at $14.50 per page for the usual number of copies.

While your committee conceive much plausible argument can be made in favor of the publication of the proceedings in the daily newspapers, yet it is submitted it is not the most satisfactory and faithful manner of publishing and preserving a record of Legislative proceedings, and it will be observed from the proposals received it is not the most economical manner.

The bid of Mr. Bergner being $1.25 per page lower than that of B. F. Myers & Co., and being the lowest bid made, was accepted and a contract entered into with him, which is herewith reported and submitted for the action of the Legislature. It is estimated under this contract, as carefully prepared as your committee could devise to secure a faithful, intelligent and economical record of legislative proceedings, a volume of less than six hundred pages will be published. Should six hundred pages be necessary for the purpose, it will be observed at the price of $14.50 per page the entire expense of publishing Legislative proceedings would amount to $8,700, which is much less than the annual expense for that purpose for many years past. Your committee are of opinion the contract submitted presents the most practical and economical method for giving proper and authentic publicity to the proceedings of the Legislature."

This report was submitted to the House and Senate and by both referred back to the special committee on the 21st. This is the exact position of the Record Question at the present writing. The Legislature is averse to any heavy expenditure for this purpose; the section of the Constitution requiring publication in some form will have to be complied with, but the Legislature will, we have no doubt, do it at the least possible cost in accordance with the wishes of the people.

CUBA.—Notwithstanding we have just had a fresh report that the Cuban insurrection was at last crushed, the latest news reports that Puello started from Nuevitas on Christmas Day with 2,700 men to attack the Cubans at Guaimaro. Before reaching Cascorro he was encounterred by a force of 2,300 patriots, a part of whom were in trenches on his flanks. After several hours hard fighting the Spaniards were badly defeated, having lost nearly 1300 men in the engagement. With the remnant of his force Puello hastened toward Puerto Principe, which place he reached on or about January 9, with only 700 men, a large number having been carried off by small pox and *vomito*, and 200 having deserted.

THE BEAUTIES OF FREE TRADE.—The Internal Revenue Report shows that the income to the government from customs on imported goods, amounts to as much as all that is derived from internal taxes. Free-trade Wells wants the duties on imports abolished for the benefit of foreign manufacturers, and the Internal Revenue tax increased sufficiently to make up the loss. How will our people like Free trade when it comes in a doubling of the Internal Revenue tax? Yet such is the infamous proposition of the Free trade hireling Wells. Let him and his infamous doctrines be banished from our shores.

IT is a significant fact that while Free-traders insist that the duty on iron is entirely too high and that iron manufacturers are making immense profits, none of them show a disposition to engage in its manufacture. Their professions and their practice don't agree. Free-traders are as eager as anybody to make money but they absolutely refuse to attempt to make it in the iron manufacture. Why don't Free-traders go into the business if it is so profitable? They don't believe what they preach.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, the poet editor of the *Louisville Journal*, died at the residence of his son, near Louisville, on Saturday the 22d inst. He was born at Preston, Connecticut, in December, 1802, and was consequently 67 years of age at the time of his death.

NEW YORK CITY spends thirty million of dollars for flour per year and forty millions for liquors. It costs four millions and a half to keep up the police, prisons and courts.

THE Peightal murderers, Bohner and Van Bordenburg, were found guilty in the Huntingdon court, on Tuesday the 18th, and sentenced by Judge Taylor on the 21st.

JUDGE STRONG of Philadelphia is likely to be nominated by the President, for associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

PRINCE ARTHUR, third son of Queen Victoria, arrived in Washington on Saturday, with Mr. Thornton the British Minister.

HON. JOHN CESSNA will accept our thanks for a copy of the Report of the Agricultural Department for 1868.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 22, 1870.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Quite an effort will likely be made this winter to pass a law abolishing the death penalty in Pennsylvania. Senator Lowry has introduced a bill to that effect, and is preparing himself to push it with much energy. Hon. H. M. Bovee, of Wisconsin, was in Harrisburg this week with a view of furthering the measure. He proposes to lecture on the subject at different points in the State, from the present time until about the first of March, unless the desired legislation shall be obtained before that date. It is expected that a large number of petitions will be presented, asking for the passage of such a law, and there is likely to be a more than usually earnest endeavor on the part of the friends of this movement to make it successful.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The second volume of this work, prepared by the State Historian, Prof. Samuel P. Bates, has been published. It is royal octavo in size, contains 1,359 pages, and embraces the records of thirty-four regiments for three years and veteran service, from the 51st to the 84th inclusive. The history comprises an account of the organization and service in the field of each regiment, together with a roll giving the name, age and residence of each officer and soldier, the date and term of enlistment, the promotions, the discharges, the casualties, and the place of burial of those who died in the service where the same can be ascertained. The work is accompanied by several maps and an illuminated frontispiece, showing the National and State colors, seven in number. About half the third volume is now printed, and it will require a fourth to complete the history. The edition has thus far been limited to five thousand copies, though the work is stereotyped and the plates in the possession of the State printer. No plan of distribution has yet been decided upon, and it is useless to make application for copies at the present time. It is more than likely the present Legislature will take some action as to the manner of distributing the work and provide for its speedy completion. The history has been prepared with a great degree of care and pains taking on the part of Prof. Bates and his assistants, and will constitute a lasting monument in commemoration of the patriotism and heroism of Pennsylvania's sons.

THE SCULL-FINDLAY CASE AGAIN.

The committee in this case for the Seat as Senator from the twentieth district, and in which Scull, Republican, claims a majority over Findlay, Democrat, the sitting Senator, has been drawn. The committee consists of Republicans, Senators Lowry, Brooke, Osterhout and Allen; and Democrats, Senators Randall, Linderman and Brown. This gives the Republicans one majority on the committee, but as Senator Lowry is noted for voting about as he choses, independent of party, the contest is considered very close.

THE INAUGRUATION

of Governor Geary into his second term of office took place on Tuesday. The day was pleasant, and the display of military and other organizations quite imposing. Owing to the presence of a negro regiment of militia from Philadelphia in the procession the fire companies of Harrisburg, some seven in number, left the line soon after its formation, and marching to their several headquarters, disbanded. This action on their part is generally condemned by the Republicans of the city, while the Democrats are of course loud in applauding it. They allege that their course was prompted by no discourtesy to the Governor, but by a sense of injustice in being placed in the rear of the colored troops.

The ceremonies otherwise passed off very satisfactorily to all.

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

as published under the old contract having been abolished, an effort has been made to obtain an official publication of the proceedings of the Legislature in some modified form. A special joint committee appointed to consider the subject reported a new contract on Thursday by which a *Record* is to be published at $14 50 per page, with abstracts of debates, and the exclusion of reports of Heads of Departments and much other cumbersome and useless matter. Under the old contract the *Record* was published at $15 00 per page, but was so lumbered up as to make it emphatically a speculation job. Neither House has yet ratified the new contract, and there is little possibility either will—the Senate having referred the subject back to the committee, and the House not having taken final action in regard to it.

THE STATE TREASURY

Investigating Committees have as yet made no special developments. The House committee consists of Messrs. Adaire, Ames, Hall, Buffington, McCreary, Ellis and Dill of Union. In the Senate the subject has been referred to the Finance Committee with power to place the State Treasurer, or any other State officer under oath. The investigations are to be into the alleged frauds and corruption in connection with the election of State Treasurer, and the improper use of the public monies. If a tenth part of the charges made and reiterated on the streets and through the press are true the committees will have an opportunity to make some startling developments.

STATE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

This association will hold its annual meeting for 1870 in Harrisburg, on Thursday of next week. The Association will be called together at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the meeting will probably be held in the Hall of the House. All Pennsylvania editors, publishers and reporters are eligible to membership, and are invited to attend. It is hoped that the experience at the Association last year will enable the members to make the present meeting of some practical value.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, 18th—The morning session of the Senate was unimportant.

Mr. Broadhead introduced a supplement to the charter of the Lehigh Boom Company, authorizing the creation of flooding dams. Passed to second reading and laid over.

Mr. Randall, an act empowering the Girard Coal Company to hold real estate in Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Coal Company to accept conveyance thereof.

At noon the Speaker and members participated in the inauguration of Governor Geary, after which the Senate adjourned until evening.

The evening session was held for the special purpose of choosing a committee to the contested election case of Edward Scull, Republican, against Hiram Findlay, Democrat, from the Somerset District. After the usual formalities, the following committee, consisting of three Democrats and four Republicans, was chosen, viz: Messrs, Lowry, Randall, Linderman, Brook, Osterhout, Brown and Allen.

HOUSE.

A motion to increase the pay of the Governor to $7,000 was lost. Bills were offered defining rights and fixing fees of real estate brokers, limiting actions for payment of money founded upon fraud, repealing laws exempting churches and other associations from taxes, providing for the Admission of Attorneys at law in the Courts of the Commonwealth, making it unlawful to vend patent rights without license from each county Treasurer and a number of local Philadelphia bills. At noon the House participated in the inauguration ceremonies.

WEDNESDAY 18th.—In the Senate the bill to repeal all laws exempting certain real estate in Philadelphia from local taxation, was reported from committee, and referred to a special committee of Philadelphia members. Other bills were reported, as follows: To amend charter of the United States Armor and Steel Company; to incorporate the Woman's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The bill to authorize the Philadelphia and Darby Railroad Company to lease their road property, etc., passed. A bill to enable the Philadelphia Library Company to act as trustees under the will of Dr. Rush, was introduced.

In the House, a resolution relative to Philadelphia wharves and docks, passed. The City Park supplement was reported, and other bills mostly of a local character were introduced.

SENATE.

THURSDAY 20th.—Petitions were presented in favor of allowing the people to vote on licenses, and for the abolition of the deathpenalty.

The following are the reports of committees on certain Senate bills:

Requiring persons who make up medical prescriptions to be graduates of some regular medical college—affirmatively.

Providing for the calling of a convention to make general amendments to the constitution—affirmatively.

Prohibiting Justices of the Peace from practising law—affirmatively.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting bills proposed by the Civil Code Commissioners, as follows:

Creating a department of instruction for the education of the youth and others of the Commonwealth.

Providing for taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants of the State.

Providing for the support of the poor.

The question of confirming the contract with George Bergner for the publication of a daily record was again taken up and discussed by Messrs. White, Brown, Osterhout and others, affirmatively, and by Messrs. Howard, Rutan, Lowry, Billingfelt, Turner and others, negatively, and was finally referred back to the special committee.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, 21st.—Bills fixing salaries for officers of State House Row, Philadelphia; fixing salary of Chief Justice at $8,500 and of other Judges of Supreme Court at $8,000; creating a board of control who shall require securities of State Treasures and select depositories for state funds; calling for statement from State Treasurer. The resolution for a final adjournment March 17th was passed. The House bill giving each member $100 for postage was defeated. Adjourned to Monday evening at half past seven o'clock.

HOUSE.

Numerous petitions were presented from different parts of the Commonwealth for the passage of a law authorizing the voters of each district to determine whether drinking shops shall be licensed in their locality.

Motions to print State Librarian's and Auditor General's Reports and Governor's Message were defeated on the ground that there was no provision for postage.

The question for printing a Legislative Record came up. A special committee has recommended that a contract be made with George Bergner at $14 50 per page.

Mr. Brown (Dem.) moved to amend by instructing the Committee to make a contract with the two Harrisburg newspapers (*Telegraph* and *Patriot*) to publish full proceedings at a total cost not exceeing $10,000 per annum.

Mr. White moved to amend by instructing the State Printer to furnish the two houses with copies of the daily journals (embodying the business, and no speeches) in the daily proportion of 1000 copies for the House and 500 copies for the Senate.

Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia, wished to amend by authorizing the publication in the Philadelphia *Press* and *Post*, but afterwards withdrew the motion.

The amendments of Messrs. Brown and White were both lost.

The whole subject was finally referred back to the special committee.

Adjourned until next Monday at 7½ o'clock P. M.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION

MONDAY 17th.—In the Senate various petitions and memorials relative to such a modification of the revenue laws as shall relieve maimed and disabled soldiers, for the abolition of the franking privilege, for the removal of political disabilities, and for pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, were read and referred. The bill prohibiting the assignment of officers on half-pay to duty entitling them to full pay passed. The Virginia bill came up, and a motion to table the Senate bill and take up the House bill was earnestly discussed, and finally prevailed.

In the House, bills were introduced as follows: To amend the steamboat passenger act; to repeal the tonnage tax on American vessels; for the adjournment of Congress on the 12th of April; for the taking of oaths in reconstructed States; for the disposition of the public lands in certain States; making a grant of lands for a railroad from the Texas line to a point near Vicksburg; to pay a year's salary as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to the widow of Mr. Stanton; to declare void all acts of legislative, and other State officers, disabled under the third section of the fourteenth amendment; to permit manuscripts and corrected proofs to pass between authors, or correspondents of newspapers, and publishers, at rates of printed matter; to establish a postal telegraph system; and to regulate certain salaries.

TUESDAY 18th.—In the Senate, various petitions were presented and referred. The Vice President appointed Mr. Hamlin a regent of the Smithsonian Institute, vice Fessenden, deceased. The Virginia bill was taken up and discussed at length, by Senators Thayer, Nye, Stewart and Morton. During the speech of the latter, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

In the House, the transfer of the Navy Yard to League Island was considered. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, opposing the bill, and several bills were introduced, among which was one to reduce the number of commissioned officers in the army.

WEDNESDAY 19th.—In the Senate, various petitions and memorials relating to the Military Academy, and to the abolition of the franking privilege, were presented. Bills were introduced granting lands to various railroad enterprises, and referred. The Virginia bill was then discussed at length.

In the House, resolutions relating to officers of the army acting in the Georgia Legislature as a committee on Elections, to invalid pensions, and to harbor improvements, were adopted. A resolution to adjourn on the second Tuesday in April was rejected. Bills were introduced to amend the bankrupt law, to provide for the Niagara Ship Canal, and for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men. The League Island bill was taken up and considered. A joint resolution relative to the income tax was submitted.

THURSDAY 20th.—In the Senate, Mr. Anthony presented a communication from the Governor of Rhode Island presenting to Congress a marble statue of General Nathaniel Greene; and a joint resolution, offered by Mr. Sumner, thanking the Governor, and assigning the statue a place in the Old Hall, was passed. A number of bills were introduced. Memorials for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented. The Virginia question was discussed, several amendments being offered to the Bingham bill. Four o'clock to-morrowwas finally fixed upon for taking the main question on this important subject.

In the House, Mr. Bingham asked leave to offer a bill making it an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment for any person to propose the repeal of the action of a State Legislature in ratifying any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States which was objected off by Mr. Eldridge. Mr. Loughridge and Mr. Wood offered resolutions respecting the treaty-ratifying power of the Senate. Mr. Kelley made an important personal explanation. A memorial from Utah for admission as a State was presented. The League Island question was further discussed.

Jan. 21, 1870.—SENATE.—Memorials of army officers for an increaseot pay and memorials in favor of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote were presented. Also petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege.

The Virginia bill was then taken up and discussed and finally passed by yeas 48 nays 10 Mr. Sumner not voting. After a brief discussion of the currency bill the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Schenck, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, asked and obtained leave for that committee to sit during the sessions of the House, and at the same time notified the House that he expected very early next week, probably Monday, to report to the House the revision of the tariff, bill, and that after its being reported and ordered printed, he would move, at the first fitting opportunity, to go into Committee of the Whole to take up bill No. 1, the revision of the internal tax law.

A number of private bills were then considered, and at the expiration of the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole and devoted the remainder of the day to speech making upon agriculture, commerce and finance.

It was agreed that to-morrow's session should be devoted to debates only. The House then, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

SATURDAY 22nd.—HOUSE.—Whole session taken up with speeches on various subjects. Adjourned to Monday.

The Erie Canal Scheme at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—There is every reason to believe that a strong effort will be made to obtain bonds of the par value of three and one half million dollars from the State Treasury to aid in widening and enlarging the canal from Erie to the junction of the Ohio and Beaver rivers, a distance of one hundred and thirty-six miles. The canal was originally built by the State, but was given to a company about 1843, and since then has been operated without any profit. Its securities, which have been almost worthless, are held by a few capitalists in the West, and, if the State lent her aid, these securities would increase in value ten fold. Under a constitutional provision the Commonwealth cannot loan money to a private corporation, but the effort will be to secure the Allegheny Railroad bonds, now in the Treasury, and which are endorsed by the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central Companies. It is proposed to enlarge the canal, the locks of which are now fifteen feet wide, so as to admit of the passage of boats of three hundred tons burthen.

Efforts are being made to interest Eastern capitalists in the scheme, a supplementary portion of which consists in urging congress, at an expense not exceeding twenty million dollars, to improve the navigation of the Ohio river.

The whole project, though it has not met with much favor at Harrisburg, has persistent adherents.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Advices have been received from the Baker expedition of discovery up to the 1st of January. At that time they were at Mead, at the head waters of the Nile. All well.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Henri Rochefort's trial was brought to an end to-day. He was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. This sentence includes deprivation of his political rights, but does not disturb his position as a Deputy in the Corps Legislatif.

ROME.

ROME, Jan. 22—The Archbishop of Paris on Wednesday delivered a discourse before the Œcumenical Council, which was full of wisdom and moderation. He was listened to with religious attention, and at the close was congratulated by many of the fathers.

A petition against the excesses of laymen who edit religious journals has been drawn up and numerously signed by the fathers.

ROME, Jan. 23.—At the Congregation Council, yesterday, there was a protracted debate on the syllabus, in which many of the most eminent fathers took part. At two sessions last week minority circulars were distributed enjoining on the members absolute secrecy and brevity of discourse.

THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

Population increasing—The United States Petitioned for Protection.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The United States ship Jamestown, seventy-seven days from the Fejee Islands, brings the following intelligence:

The population of the island has increased in three years from four hundred to eighteen hundred.

A petition has been extensively signed by the islanders requesting the United States Government to assume protection over the entire group, consisting of one hundred and fifty-four islands, sixty-five of which are inhabited. The petition has been forwarded to Washington. Great Britian had previously refused to add the Fejees to her colonial possessions. There are about fifty Americans living on the islands. The Jamestown was saluted by orders of King Thaskamom, and all on board were kindly received by the islanders. Much public business was accomplished, and the Jamestown sailed on her return voyage on November 6. No American vessels were at the islands.

Indian Intelligence.

A letter from Fort Laramie states that a band of Indians captured forty head of cattle from a herder named Mills, on the 14th inst. The Helena papers report the arrival of the agent of the Mountain Crows from Fort Parker, in the Yellowstone valley. The Indians are all contented. General Sully has caused the erection of a substantial mill and farmhouse. It is expected that the Indians will help in cultivating the soil next Spring. General Auger has just received official information from Fort Randall showing that there is no doubt that Pawnee Killer's band were engaged in the massacre of Buck's surveying party on the Republican river, last August. Eight whites were killed in the first attack, and several escaped, but were subsequently murdered by another band of Indians.

Great Destruction of Telegraph Lines.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—A special despatch from Oneska, dated yesterday, says passengers from the West report that more than forty miles of telegraph lines, railroad and commercial lines, were almost entirely destroyed by the recent storm. A large force is assembling as rapidly as possible. There is no communication yet west of Grand Island.

Legislators Asked to Resign.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—A concurrent resolutions has been introduced in the lower House of the Kansas Legislature, asking Senators Ross and Pomeroy and Representative Clark to resign, as their influence has been impaired by circumstances growing out of the late impeachment trial, and the disposition on the part of one of them for lavish expenditure. The resoltion was referred to a special committee.

IMPORTANCE OF IRON.—The Philadelphia *North American*, indignant at the efforts being made to induce Congress to legislate adversely to the great iron interest of the country, makes the following protest and appeal:

"Iron is the key of the protective system. It has unlocked for us all the grand openings we have made in so many diverse industries. It sustained the nation through a war of unprecedented magnitude. It has populated regions that would else be savage wilds. It has built our stupendous system of railways. And this is the one great especial interest that is most heavily attacked in the hour of its greatest advancement and prosperity. This is the one we are asked to strike down. This the merciless monopoly upon whose head are piled all the denunciations of the free traders. Let us see where all this shall end, and where are the men who are going over to the enemy.

FELT HIS OWN PULSE.—A good story is told by the Attica, Indiana, *Ledger* of a physician of that place, who was called upon to visit a sick man, after he had, himself, taken a drop or two too much. Arrived at the bedside, he fumbled over his patient a little and at last got hold of his own pulse, which he felt for a little bit, and then, with customary medical gravity remarked, "Well, there's nothin' much matter wi' you—only a little drink! Jis go t' bed 'n sleep little 'n you'll all right!"

A STRONG movement is being developed at the west in favor of creating the cities of that section ports of entry, so as to allow of importations direct to them. The western papers allege, with much force' that under the present system they are completely at the mercy of Gotham, and subject to all manner of delays and detentions in making importations.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE Peabody funeral fleet is expected at Portland, Maine, this week. Admiral Farragut arrived there on Saturday to take charge of the naval portion of the obsequies. General Hunt is also there to represent the army. All the arrangements for the solemn occasion have been completed, and the ceremonies will be the most impressive ever witnessed on this continent.

THE question of the removal of the National Capital was discussed at considerable length in the House on Saturday. Mr. Logan was the chief advocate of removal, making a long speech in its favor, concluding by saying he would soon introduce a bill looking to that end. There seems to be considerable feeling on the subject among Congressmen, and there will be lively times over it before the session closes.

THERE has been a fight in Cuba. The telegraph says so and the New York Junta say so; and we cannot doubt, or think of doubting, such testimony. But who gained the victory is another and more important question. Both sides claim it; and have claimed it for some weeks. Whether we shall ever know seems involved in great doubt. The last report—that in a Havana telegram of Saturday—rather favors the insurgents' claim, and puts Puello's loss at 1,300 men.

THE election of a negro to fill the place vacated by Jeff. Davis in the United States Senate, would seem to be an act of retributive justice, and both "points a moral and adorns a tale." Nearly ten years ago Senator Davis left the Senate, and plunged into the red sea of the rebellion in order to perpetuate the slavery of a race. Now one of that race is elevated to the position that he held and the seat he occupied. Mississippi repudiated Jeff. Davis and elected a negro as his successor. What greater humiliation can be in store for him?

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter, in which he says that the ruling under which a person who makes it his occupation to sell the products of his own farm from a stall or stand is required to pay a special tax as produce broker, should be construed with the utmost liberality, giving him the benefit of all doubts; that it cannot ordinarily be said to be the occupation of a farmer to sell his products; that it is his business to raise them and that selling is an incident to the production; that it is only when he makes such selling his constant business that he shall be required to pay the tax.

AT a public audience of the Pope, in came an American lady. She got an armful of rosaries blessed. "Is that all?" said the chief of Catholicity, patiently. "Your photograph, Holy Father, I beg!" "Here it is. What more do you want?" "Your name at the foot of the *carte*." Pius IX. hesitated. He did not like it, but the spirit of sacrifice came to his aid—he resigned himself; he signed the card. "Have you another favor to ask?" "Holy Father, give me the pen with which you wrote your autograph." This time the excellent old man lost all patience. "Here, madam, take the pen bolder, and—take the inkstand also." The American lady (continues our French authority) wrapped all up in an old newspaper, opened her travelling-bag, put in the spoil, and departed with a low courtesy.

RECENTLY a Philadelphia man died, willing his entire estate for the founding of an Infidel Lyceum in that city. The will has been declared null and void by the Pennsylvania courts on the ground that it would tend to licentiousness and irreligion. The laws of the State guarantee the freedom of religious worship, and while Christianity is not a law, it is so far the popular religion of the people that it cannot be openly insulted in the manner indicated. Judge Sharswood, recognizing the importance of sustaining religious principles, so conducive to good morals, closed his opinion in the following strong terms: "It would prove a nursery of vice, a school of preparation to qualify young men for the gallows and young women for the brothel; and there is not a sceptic of decent manners and good morals who would not consider such a debating club as a common nuisance and disgrace to the city."

A PROMINENT Western member of Congress has prepared an important bill, which he will introduce in a few days, having for its object the establishment of different lines of steamship to Europe. The ideas on which the bill is framed are, that it is absolutely necessary for us to make a national effort to recover our commercial supremacy; and that, as private enterprise under existing laws is utterly incapable of accomplishing so great an undertaking, patriotism and statesmanship alike demand government aid and encouragement. The bill will provide the establishment of lines of steamships from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York; each line to be subsidized. The proposition is to diminish the expenses of the Navy Department, which now average annually some twenty-nine millions, to, say fifteen millions per annum, and give about ten millions of dollars in subsidies.

THE evidence of James Fisk, Jr., on Saturday, in the gold conspiracy investigation, is said to have been very racy. He was profane and oratorical, dramatic and high-falutin. His story was a broad farce or a roaring comedy from beginning to end. Fisk speaks of Corbin as an old thief, and photographs his character in a sentence: "When he reaches his hand for the shelf he cleans off everything there is on it." Fisk's style can be seen in one of his answers. When asked what had become of a certain twenty-five thousand dollars placed to Mrs. Grant's credit, he replied: "It's gone where the woodbine twineth." He was *Bombastes Furioso* from beginning to end, and kept the Committee in a fever of suppressed laughter. Fisk was gorgeous with striped pantaloons, brown velvet coat, a square yard of shirt bosom, half a rod of gold chain, a diamond large as a walnut, and a neck-tie of the latest and loudest swell pattern. Both of them went back to New York last evening.

A CO OPERATIVE COLONY has been organized in New York, under the name of the Excelsior, with about one hundred members. Their destination is Republican county, Kansas, which is represented as one of the finest counties in the State, inasmuch as there is some timber, a plenty of stone and a fertile soil. An advance of eight members has already gone forward, and seven of these are skillful workers in stone, from which it may be supposed they propose to construct buildings of this material. Their plan provides that all their work shall be conducted on the co-operative principle, the details of which are to be perfected from time to time. They take land under the Homestead, each man having one hundred and sixty acres; and whatever may be their success in co-operation, there can be no doubt that they will be able to secure homes of their own, while they will certainly have great advantages in settling together in one neighborhood, and in securing reduced rates of transportation. They have already commenced collecting a library, and they intend to secure to themselves whatever can be derived from this source, and from schools and churches.

IRON CLAD MONSTER.—The iron-clad Rupert, the keel-plates of which have just been laid at the Chatham (Eng-) dockyard, is attracting attention in Great Britain in consequence of the fact that the ramming power of the vessel is to be made much greater than its gun power. The designer aims at building a vessel which as a simple ram, shall be able to encounter the most formidable iron-clad ever constructed. The dimensions of the Rupert are: Length, 250 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 53 feet; mean draught, 22½ feet, and burden, 3,159 tons The construction of the vessel will be according to the following plan: Along the broadside will be built a shield of armor plating twelve inches thick, bolted to twelve inches of teak timber backin, with an inner skin of iron plate one and a quarter inches thick. The lower edge of the armor plating will be five feet below the water, and the upper edge two feet above. The armament will consist of two eighteen-ton guns. These are to be mounted eleven feet above the water, in a single revolving turret situated far forward, and are not, as formerly, to be placed on turn tables in a fixed turret. A heavy armor plated wall or breastwork, forming an eliptical enclosure around the turret, and extending one-third the ship's length, is to be built on the bow deck about two feet above the water, and is to be covered with a flying deck. The ram bow is spear-shaped, the sharp angle of the stem being about eight feet below water, and extending twelve feet in length from the upright portion. The propelling power will be two screws driven at a speed of twelve knots an hour by seven hundred horsepower engines. The Rupert will also have two light masts with fore and aft sails as auxiliary motive power.

Miscellaneous.

TOWER HALL!!

NEW STYLES FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Our Stock is unusually full and complete, comprising many entirely *new* and *desirable styles* of *goods* manufactured into MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' READY-MADE GARMENTS *of all kinds, styles and sizes.*

The most *stylish goods, cut in the latest fashion* as well as *plainer* and *more moderate styles,* suited to all tastes, and better in STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP, than any other stock of READY MADE CLOTHING in Philadelphia.

Also a choice selection of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN THE PIECE.

which will be made up to order in the BEST and FINEST MANNER for those who prefer. ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, AND FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER IN ALL CASES, OR THE SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

Sample of material sent by mail when desired, for garments either ready made or made to order.

Halfway between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNET & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

22oct3m

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

INCORPORATED FOR THE SAFE-KEEPING of BONDS and OTHER SECURITIES, &c.

No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,

GUARANTEE RATES.

	For a Year, or less Period
Government and all other Coupon Securities including Bank Bills,	$1 00 per $1,000
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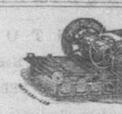
Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of the Poor—H. Egolf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN LUTZ.
28jantf

FIRST class property, insured in first class companies, at the lowest rates. No companies superior to the "Ætna" and the "Niagara." Capital represented *Seven Millions dollars.* M. A. POINTS, Agt., Bedford Pa.

TRIBUNE Almanacs for 1870 for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—From a table in the Cumberland *Civilian and Telegraph*, we learn that the Cumberland coal region produced last year, 1,882,669 tons of coal against 1,330,443 tons in 1868, an increase in one year of over 40 per cent. In 1842 when the first coal was shipped from the Cumbbrland region the aggregate was 1,708 tons.

THE Temperance Lecture on Monday evening was delivered by Rev. H. Heckerman. The court room was again well filled, although the weather was extremely disagreeable. The lecture was an able one and elicited general praise from all who had the pleasure of hearing it. The next in the course will be delivered on Monday evening next, by Rev. J. Q. McAtee.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me, either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle soon, as *I need money, and money I must have.* Those who give this their immediate attention, will confer a great favor, and those who neglect complying with this request, can blame only themselves if costs are added. Please remember this and do as you wish to be done by.
28jan3t A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, "*The Troches*" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

S. T.—1860—X.—The unprecedented and extraordinary demand for PLANTATION BITTERS is evidently owing to their being prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calisaya Bark, &c. Our Druggists complain that it is almost impossible to keep a supply, and that their orders, owing to the great demand, are but tardily executed. Do not come discouraged. Be sure and get the genuine.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

JAIL DELIVERY.—On Sunday last, the 16th inst., while the Sheriff was at church, five prisoners escaped from jail, viz: George W. Sills, indicted for shooting, with intent to kill, Mickey Ryan; Dan Ragan, indicted for robbery; Mickey Ryan, indicted for a murderous assault on Patrick Kennedy; and Robert Rice and Patrick Agan, indicted for larceny. These are all old offenders, and were awaiting their trial at the present term of court. It is supposed that an accomplice managed to enter the building in some way and pick the locks of the door to the corridor, whereby the prisoners escaped.

[So little confidence is felt in the convicting power of our court that there seems to be a general feeling of relief at the sudden departure of these fellows, hoping that the indictments hanging over them may keep them away.—*Cumberland Civilian and Telegraph.*

IMPROVEMENTS OF TWO YEARS IN BEDFORD.—Within the past two years thirty-five dwelling and business houses have been erected in the town. Thirteen of these have been built of brick and the other twenty-two are frame buildings. In addition to this the Mengel House and the Bedford Hotel have been greatly improved. Of the brick buildings, there were ten dwelling houses, one church, the Catholic, and two business houses viz: The INQUIRER Building, the first exclusively business building erected in Bedford, and the fine building erected on Pitt street, by J. M. Shoemaker, comprising a fine store room, Masonic Hall and dwelling. Prior to 1868, there had not been thirty five houses erected in as many years. The carpenter work of the principal buildings has been done by Wm. L. Horn, John Davison and John Shafer, and the masonry by John Lessig and John Henderson. We are indebted to Rev. F. Benedict more than to any other single individual for the spirit of improvement that has characterized our people in the past two years. With characteristic energy, when neither brick nor lumber were to be had at reasonable rates, he went to work and burned the brick for all the buildings erected and established a lumber agency through which he furnished the greater part of the lumber, and besides, furnished a large quantity of both lumber and brick for buildings erected in the country.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF THE PEIGHTAL MURDERERS.—On Saturday afternoon a man named Foust, living somewhere near Altoona, who was here as a witness in the case, and who seemed to be on very intimate terms with the prisoners, called at the hardware store of Wharton & Maguire and asked for iron saws and English files. Being a stranger and something in his appearance which aroused the suspicion of Mr. Maguire, he questioned him somewhat in regard to the use he intended to make of them, and receiving an evasive answer he immediately notified Sheriff Neely of the facts, who at once proceeded to an examination of the prisoners, finding upon their persons amongst other things, two large knives ground very thin and sharp at the points, with hand-guards attached to the handles. A quantity of provisions were also found, together with several boxes of matches and other articles necessary for an outfit. Some paper on which was written in German, was also found, from which it appeared that their intention was to effect their escape that night by killing the guard, firing the town and making off during the confusion, and as the bubbles had been removed in order to take them to the Court House, the whole plan might have been successfully carried out, but for the providential circumstance of Mr. Maguire's suspicions having become excited by the inquiry for saws. They were immediately double-ironed, and all necessary precautions taken to prevent the reptition of a similar attempt.

Foust was arrested on Sunday, and lodged in jail, on the charge of being an accomplice. —*Huntingdon Journal & American.*

EXTENSION OF THE BOROUGH LIMITS.—The propriety of so extending the limits of our borough as to take in all the built portion of the town, has been agitated for some time. It is urged that it should be done this winter so as to give us our true status in the census to be taken this year. As the limits now are, a large portion of the town is outside of the borough. It is certainly desirable to appear at our best figures in the census. The extension of the borough would also give better educational advantages to a large number of the children of the town, which is a consideration of the highest importance. If anything is to be done it should be done promptly. Petitions should be signed and forwarded to Harrisburg, so as to give abundant time for the passage of a bill before the adjournment of the Legislature. Let us have Bedford represented at her true population in the census of 1870. It will be of advantage to our business interests and in many other ways, and the opportunity should not be neglected. If we appear in the census of 1870 with only half our true population it will remain so for ten years, greatly to our detriment.

THE SOMERSET STANDARD issued its initial number on the 21st. It is an eight column paper and bids fair to be a sprightly sheet. It is Republican in its politics and is edited by E. M. & W. M. Schrock. We are glad to see a live paper come from Somerset, but we would have preferred seeing the existing one improved instead of a new one started. Rival papers in the same party, where there is not more patronage than one good paper should have, generally result in or result from party quarrels and one or both generally suffer for want of a sufficient support. We hope neither of these calamities may befal our Somerset brethren, but that they may dwell together in peace and that a liberal public may so bountifully patronize them that they may never feel the want of the needful, a feeling familiar to most county editors.

SALES.—The season for sales of personal property and also of real estate is rapidly approaching and we desire to call the attention of all parties about to sell, to the advantages of the INQUIRER as an advertising medium. Having the largest circulation in the county it will be found the best means of making your sales widely known and bringing you a good attendance. We are also prepared to print bills at the shortest notice and at the lowest living rates. Remember that one dollar spent in advertising may bring you a return of a hundred on the day of sale. Judicious advertising is the very best kind of economy, as all enterprising business men well know.

ALISMA.—See the advertisement elsewhere of that invaluable preparation for the hair called Alisma, for sale by all Druggists, and manufactured by Seward & Bentley, Buffalo, N. Y. It will restore gray hair to its original color and lustre, supercede the use of hair dyes and hair oils, remove and prevent dandruff, and speedily reproduce the hair.—*Jackson Citizen.*

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, for the new year, has arrived for delivery gratis by to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people—enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them. It contains the startling announcement of the *conflagration of a world*, or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant planets. 1Jan1m

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its *rigor must be recruited.* The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and anti-bilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia. 1Jan1m

SEND for a circular of the Hollidaysburg Seminary. It contains a beautiful plate of the building, and gives the course of study, &c.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

METHODIST Almanacs for 1870, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

Books and Periodicals.

ALL books and periodicals noticed in this column can be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for Fubruary, with four full-page illustrations, contains: The Vicar of Bullhampton; The Bird, a poem; The Penn Family; Match Making; Under False Colors; High Life, or Sketches in Switzerland; The Freedman and His Future; Beyond the Breakers; Our Geographical Sponsors; An Extraordinary Episode; The Report of the Special Commissioner; Edwin M. Stanton; Our Monthly Gossip; Literature of the Day. For sale at all the Book and News Stores.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for February, contains Joseph and his Friend part II, Rhyme Slayeth Shame, The Pressure upon Congress, Quaff, Winter Woods, The Value of Accident, Father Meriel's Bell, Risk, Street Cries of New York, Among the Isles of Shoals, part III, The Way to Sing, Life in the Brick Moon, Wo Lee and his Kinsfolk, Edwin M. Stanton, and Reviews and Literary Notices. Published by Fields & Osgood; Boston.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS is bright with half a score of Illustrations, We Girls, Our Menagerie, Snow, Burton and the Baby, Mr. Clarence at the Capital, A Clean Sweep, The Owl and the Pussy Cat, Jack's Victory, How Battles are Fought, Mrs. MacGarret's Tea-Party, and the Evening Lamp make up the sprightly literary contents. Fields & Osgood, Boston.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR is another of our juvenile periodicals. Fresh, interesting, and instructive; it is becoming a favorite with all who have made its acquaintance. Terms, $1.25 per year, 15 cts. per number. T. S. Arthur & Sons, 709, Chestnut st., Phila.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for February, is, if anything, better and handsomer than the admirable January issue. The continued series of Articles on the "Marvels of the Insect World" will deeply interest every reader, young and old, and none who read the opening chapters of Miss Townsend's new story, "Jacqueline," will need to be invited to a perusal of more chapters in the serial. The excellent stories, and many entertaining, instructive, and useful articles in the "Home," give it an interest and value peculiar to itself. Published by T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia, at $2.00 a year. Sold by News Dealers, at 20 cents a number.

ONCE A MONTH is improving in appearance and contents. It is an Eclectic and its selections are made with taste and judgement. The present number gives sixteen selections from home and foreign publications and a number of original articles, two of which, the Vale of Cashmere, and concerning certain Beetles, are illustrated. Published by T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia. Terms, $2.00 per year or 20 cents a number.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK opens with a fine steel engraving, Feeling the Patient's Pulse; its colored fashion plates are also first class. The literary matter of Godey is quite up to the standard of magazines of its class and furnishes a large amount of pleasant and not unprofitable reading. The Vanes by Marion Harland, Vae Victis, Morgan's Valentine, Hester, Nicodemus and a number of shorter articles make up the number. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. Terms $3.00 per year or 30 cts. per number.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for January contains Earl's Dene, Part III, The Farming and Peasantry of the Continent, John: Part III, Lord Mayo and the Umbella Durbar, Lord Lytton's Comedy, The Opening of the Suez Canal, Mr. Froude and Queen Mary, Lord Byron and his Calumniators. Republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fultos st. N. Y.

THE GALAXY contains Put Yourself in his Place, Justin McCarthy, in Brigham Young, gives a description of Salt Lake City and the Mormon Saints, by no means flattering to either, he seems to have looked at things in an extremely matter of fact sort of way; Ten years in Rome, Ventilation and Warming, and Letters from Havana are the articles of chief interest in this number. The Galaxy well sustains itself as one of our best and most sprightly magazines. Published by Sheldon & Co., 498 Broadway New York. Terms, $4.00 per year or 35 cts. per number.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY is appropriately named. Though old in years its articles are not only new but always fresh, sprightly and entertaining. Among the crowds of new candidates for public favor it still holds its place as the best popular magazine in the country. Frederick the Great, Beast, Bird and Fish, and South Coast Saunterings are all continued in this number and are all profusely illustrated. Among its fourteen other articles we note The Andes and the Amazon, Mary Russell Mitford and Walpole: or, Every Man has his Price, by Lord Lytton. Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, N. Y. Terms, $4.00 per year or 35 cts. per number.

PARTON'S MONTHLY is as wide awake as ever, and deals as usual heavy blows at the wrongs and abuses of the times. A biographical sketch of Alice and Phoebe Carey, Eleanor Kirk among the Working Women, and Shall American Wives be Childless, are among the leading articles. The Editorial department opens with a sensible article on Marriage and Divorce, called forth by the McFarland-Richardson affair. Packard is the best two dollar magazine published. S. S. Packard, 937 Broadway, New York.

HOWE'S MUSICAL MONTHLY, No. 7, is on our table with no less than twenty-three pieces of Music, twelve instrumental and eleven songs with Piano accompaniments. It claims to publish six dollars worth of music in each number, which, considering the low price of the monthly, 35 cts. per number, is the cheapest music that can be purchased. It bids fair soon to take precedence of all our present musical periodicals. Published by Elias Howe, 103 Court street, Boston.

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel		$1.10
Red " " "		1.00
Corn " "		80
Oats " "		40
Potatoes " "		50
Flax Seed " "		1.75
Clover Seed " "		$6.00@6.50
Timothy Seed " "		3.00
Apples " "		75
Flour, per barrel		5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound		30
Tallow " "		10
Beeswax " "		30
Lard " "		18
Pork " "		11
Wool " "		40@45
Turkey " "		8
Beef " "		
Eggs " doz.		20
Chickens " "		2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord		4.00
" —Oak, " "		3.00

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—There is no change in cloverseed; some further sales of two hundred bushels were reported at $8a8.10 for prime, and $7 75 for fair quality. Prices of timothy are nominal. Small sales of flaxseed at $2 20a2 25 per bushel.

There is not much demand for flour, but supplies come forward slowly, and we continue last week's quotations. Sales of one thousand barrels in small lots, including superfine at $4 25a5 50 per barrel; extras at $4 50a4 75; spring wheat extra family at $5a5 87½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5a5 75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5 25a6 25, and fancy lots at $6 50a7 50. No change in rye flour or corn meal; small sales of the former at $ 90a95.

Wheat is held with more confidence, and there is a little inquiry. Sales of 3,000 bushels western and Pennsylvania red at $1 20a1 22½. Rye is lower; 600 bushels western sold at 98c. Corn is active and higher; 8,000 bushels new yellow sold at 87a93c, according to dryness. Oats are dull; 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 55c.

Whisky—The demand is limited. We quote wood and iron-bound packages at $1a1 02.

MARRIED.

In New Paris, January 18th, 1870, by Rev. W. A. Jackson, Mr. Wm. W. GRIMES to Miss KATE R. CARSON, both of Bedford County.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. GEORGE W. SHAFFER and Miss AMELIA ICKES, both of Union tp., this county.

DIED.

In Napier township, December 31st, 1869, CARRIE BELLE, infant daughter of Nicholas and Sophia Beaver.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

W. C. HOLAHAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

Jan. 28, '70-tf

ESTRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Napier tp., about the 1st of August, a dark red and white spotted BULL, supposed to be about 18 months old. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. WM. BLACKBURN.
28jan3t

ASSESSORS, ATTENTION!
The Assessors of the several districts of Bedford county are hereby requested to meet the Board of Commissioners, at their office, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, to receive the books, instructions, &c., for the assessment for the year 1870. All are enjoined to be present.
By order of the Board.
28jan3w JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

NAMES OF APPLICANTS for Tavern and Restaurant Licenses, at February Sessions, 1870, (2nd Monday, 14th day)
Michael Ott, Bloody Run bor., Tavern
William Weimer, Clearville, Monroe tp., "
John K. Ready, Coaldale bor., "
Levi Monger, Juniata tp., "
Isaac Mengel, Bedford bor., "
William M. Pearson, Woodberry bor., "
William A. Peterson Union tp., "
Henry Rose, Centreville, "
William Spiers, Coaldale bor., "
Alexander Taylor, Broad Top tp., "
O'Donnell & Manly, Bridgeport, Londondery "
Adam B. Carn, Bedford bor., Restaurant
John Harris, " "
Jacob Barnhart, " "
John P. Weaverling, Bloody Run bor., Tavern
Certified, January 24th, 1870.
jan27w3 JNO. P. REED, Cl'k.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at the *Special February Term*, 1870, (28th day.)
Middle Woodberry tp., vs Bassler & Longenecker.
Thomas Gordon vs Archibald Blair et al.
Same vs Same.
Charles W. Colvin vs Wm. J. Rock et al
Georgs Roades vs Edward A. Fockler.
Frederick Miller vs John McIlwaine.
Sophia W. Mullin vs George Mullin's Executors.
J. M. Shoemaker vs William A. Powell
George W. Gump vs Philip Lebsetter
W. B. Huffman vs George W. Gump.
Henry D. Mock vs Wm. Hammers.
Alex. McGregor's Adm'r vs Wm. A. Reininger
Isaiah Collins, widow and children vs Eliza Colline et al.
Shannon and Aldstadt vs Emily and A. J. Crisman.
John B. Weaver vs John Bowser
Same vs Same.
Barnard Clabaugh vs Isaiah Mills
Wm. M. Lloyd, Indorsee, &c., vs Hopewell tp. School District.
John B Weaver, Trustee vs John Bowser.
William Bowles vs George Stucky et al.
Certified, January 18, 1870.
jan27w4. JNO. P. RERD, Prot'y.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP, and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 2d Monday of February, (being the 14th day,)* 1870, *at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.
Given under my hand and seal the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1870.
WILLIAM KEYSER.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } Sheriff.
Bedford, Jan., 20, 1860. } w4

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias,* and *Lavari Facias* to me directed, there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 12th day of February, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:
All Defendant's interest in and to two lots of ground, fronting 165 feet on Main St., and running back to an alley 240 feet with a two story frame house, frame shop wash house, smoke house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lots of H. W. Ressler and Geo. Shaffer, also two back lots fronting on an alley 165 feet and running back 240 feet, adjoining lots of A. J. Robbins and Wm. McClelland, situate in Hainsburg Borough, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of A. C. Vaughan.
ALSO—All defendant Wm. Bennett's interest in and to a tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining Moses Tewell on the North, and James Northcraft on the East and Wm. Lashley on the West, containing 186 acres, more or less, with log house, stable and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, about 60 acres cleared and under cultivation, seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm Bennet.
WM. KEYSER, Sheriff
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Jan. 20th, 1870.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store

New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 15th day of Feb., next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:
The account of Hon. John Cessna, Executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Kate Hammond, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.
The Account of Oliver E. Shannon, Guardian of Jackson Mills and Sarah E. Mills, minor children of John Mills, late of Monroe township, deceased.
The account of O. E. Shannon, Guardian of the minor children of Samuel H. Tate, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.
The account of John T. Keagy, Guardian of Emma W., Richard Mc., Henry W., and Emory W. Somerville, minor children of Abner Somerville, late of Southampton township, deceased.
The account of John A. Gump, Executor of the last will and testament of Rebeca Ritchey, late of West Providence township, deceased.
The account of John T. Keagy, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.
The account of John P. Reed, Guardian of Edward S. Schell, minor son of E. D. Schell, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased.
The account of John P. Reed, Guardian of Jacob B Schell, minor son of E. D. Schell, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased.
The account of Samuel Whip and Martin Bortz, Administrators of the Estate of Frederick Bortz, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.
The first account of Frederick Hillegass, Administrator of the Estate of John Corley, Jr., late of Juniata township, deceased.
The account of A. M. Horn and D. J. Horn, Administrators of the Estate of Andrew Horn, late of St Clair township, deceased.
The account of John P. Reed, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Jacob Howsare late of Southampton township, deceased
The account of John Fickes, Administrator of the Estate of John W. Fickes, late of Union tp., deceased.
The account of Thomas J. Croyle, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Oldham, Esq., late of Union township, deceased.
jan20w4. JOHN P. REED, Register.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT FEBRUARY TERM, 1870, (14th day),
Frederika Miller vs. John McIlwaine.
M. Woodberry tp. vs. Ephriam Longenecker, et al.
Sophia W. Mullin vs. George Mullin's Ex'rs.
J. M. Shoemaker & Co. vs. William A. Powell.
George W. Gump Esq. vs. Philip Lebselter.
Certified January 10th 1870.
14jan4t JOHN P. REED, Prot'h.

IS IT YOU?
To those of our patrons who have promptly called and settled their accounts, we return our thanks. There are others, however, who have carelessly neglected this duty. IS IT YOU? Please reflect, and if it is, remember, that if your account (if of over four months standing) is not closed by CASH OR NOTE, before the 1st of Feb., 1870, you will ask us for further credit after that date, on pain of being refused, and that we shall proceed to enforce settlement by law without further notice. We mean business. If you can't pay us, you can give your obligation to pay and thus close your account.
14jan1m G. R. OSTER & CO.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND BUYERS.
The School Directors of Bedford township will let the contracts for the erection of three school houses, one at Boydstown, one at Milltown and one at Imler's in Dutch Corner, to the lowest and best bidderr, on Saturday, the 29th day of January, 1870, at the Shoemaker Hotel, in Bedford, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on which day plans and specifications may be seen.
They will also SELL, at the same time, to the highest and best bidders, the three old school houses, situate respectively in Shover's Valley, Boydstown and Milltown.
By order of the Board.
14jan2t THOMAS GILCHRIST, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT.—
We respectfully inform all interested that, January 1st 1870 our books will be closed. Every account there upon must be settled by CASH or NOTE without delay. After the period named above, a credit of ninety days will be given to all PROMPT PAYING customers, to whom we return our thanks. Don't fail to remember that our terms are THREE MONTHS, after which period, we will charge interest on all accounts.
A. B. CRAMER & Co.

COURT PROCLAMATION.
To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 2d Monday of Feb., being the 14th day,* 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.
Given under my hand and seal the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1870.
WILLIAM KEYSER,
Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff
Bedford, Jan 14, 1870. } 4w

LATEST STYLE WINTER GOODS.
Mrs. E. V. Mowry has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, and has opened a stock of the latest styles of MILLNERY and DRESS GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS &c. She has also on hand a fine assortment of furs, and shoes all of which will be sold at a very short profit.
29oct3m

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,
BOOK SELLERS AND STATIONERS,
262 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MD.
The Largest and Best assorted stock in the city of
SCHOOL, LAW,
MEDICAL, DENTAL, CLASSICAL,
and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
General, Bank and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.
Blank Books made to order in any style of binding and ruling. 20aug6m

COAL JUST RECEIVED.
SEVENTY TONS
BEST WILKESBARRE NUT COAL
at Bloody Run Station.
8oct3m JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT.
The subscriber now offers this well known hotel for Sale or Rent. Possession given at any time to suit purchaser. The building is in good repair, having just been thoroughly re-fitted. For further particulars apply to
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
26novtf Bedford Pa.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
REMOVAL.
JACOB HARLEY, JEWELER,
Invites his patrons and the public generally, to his New Store, NO. 1320 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, where they will find a large and well selected stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, at Moderate Prices.
N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired.
JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of all kinds made to order. 16july6m

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT for confirmation at February Term of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, 15th day of February, 1870:
The account of John T. Keagy, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.
17dec6w JNO. P. REED, Register.

G. R. OSTER & CO. have the most extensive and varied assortment of FINE CLOTHS and Cassimeres in Bedford, as CHEAP as the same make, style and quality can be sold west of Philadelphia. 10dec1m

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

New Advertisements.

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IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.
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A weekly illustrated journal of 16 pages, devoted to Machinery, Agricultural Improvements, Chemical Science and New Discoveries. A splendid Journal.
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Specimens of paper, prospectuses, and blanks for names, sent free. Terms, $3 a year; $1.50 for 6 months. Discount to Clubs. A book of importance to all about to apply for patents sent free. Write for full particulars concerning prizes and patents, to MUNN & CO.,
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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
*For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Cons

Farm, Garden & Household.

SAVING MANURE.

The quantity of manure that may be saved and manufactured from twenty head of cattle in a year is astonishing to an old-style farmer, who believes in the good old stuff, but is too close fisted to hire labor. The writer came into possession of a run-down farm last spring with about forty loads of manure in the two barn-yards, as the result of the last years operations. The practice in the neighborhood is to clean the yards in the spring, and let them lie bare until after haying, when a few loads of dirt and sea weeds are carted in, which suffices for the year. As soon as the yards were cleared, swamp mud, decayed leaves, head-lands and sea-weeds, adding every week a few loads, and ploughing occasionally to mix the droppings of the cattle with the contents of the yard. All the manure from the horses, oxen, cows and pigs were thrown into the yards and mixed with the accumulating mass. By September we had at least two hundred and fifty loads of compost, of much better quality than was carted ont in the spring, ready to be spread upon the meadows or to be ploughed under for grain, and the best part of the year for making manure still ahead. In the common practice of leaving the yards bare during the summer, the most valuable part of the manure is lost for want of absorbents, even if the cattle are yarded at night. There is nothing to save the liquid manure which is worth quite as much as the solid. Most of the ammonia escaped into the atmosphere. But with plenty of good absorbents and the frequent ploughing and harrowing of the yard nothing is lost. All the refuse material dropped in the yard becomes charged with ammonia, and plant food is manufactured very fast. It tells upon the grass, grain and root crops immediately, and the process of renovation begins. This of course, costs labor and the outlay of capital, but it is a kind of expenditure that pays very soon in the increased crops. We must either do this, or worse. It will not do to rely upon commercial fertilizers for ordinary farming. The great bulk of fertilizers must be made at home. Neither will it pay to have barn yards at the rate of three quarters of a ton to the acre, twenty-five bushels of corn, thirty of oats, ten of rye, and fifty of potatoes. The farm must go down and the farmers purse grow lean with this kind of management. We want to double and treble these crops, and by saving manure any farmer of ordinary intelligence can do it.—*American Agriculturist.*

BREEDS OF SWINE.

The Improved Suffolk is a valuable breed, but owing to Speculators having scattered many spurious animals over the country, representing them to be the genuine Suffolk, their reputation has, suffered to a considerable extent. They weigh, at 12 to 18 months from 350 to 400 lbs., dressed, if well fed, and are in good condition to kill any time after the pigs are weaned.

The large Yorkshire is a splendid hog weighing at two or three years, from 600 to 800 lbs. This weight, of course is only attained from the best specimens, and with good feeding.

The Lincolnshire, one of the large breeds, was introduced into this country pure, but is now intermixed, and is known as a smaller animal than formerly. It is said that one of the original Lincolnshires was one of the parent stock of the Chester White breed.

The Leicestershire, some years ago, was one of the most popular breeds in England, and was brought over to this country; but they have become crossed with our native breeds to such an extent as to lose their identity.

The Byfield, or Newbury White, originated in this country some sixty years ago. No pure swine of this breed, it is believed, exist at the present day.

The Chester White breed take their name from Chester Co., Pa., where they are said to have originated. They are a large white hog, long body, ears long and flapping, as a general rule; but some Chester Whites have upright ears, showing that they have been crossed wih some other breed, yet perhaps without detriment.

These breeds are the most profitable, perhaps, for clear pork to salt down; yet many farmers prefer the smaller boned swine for their own family use.—*Rural American.*

HOW TO CARVE AND HELP AT TABLE.

It is considered an accomplishment for a lady to know how to carve well at her own table. It is not proper to stand in carving. The carving knife should be sharp and thin.

To carve fowls, which should always be laid with the breast uppermost, place the fork in the breast, and take off the wings and legs without turning the fowl; then cut out the "merry thought," cut slices from the breast, take out the collar bone, cut off the side pieces, and then cut the carcass in two. Divide the joints in the leg of a turkey.

In carving a sirloin, cut thin slices from the side next to you, (it must be put on the dish with the tenderloin underneath,) then turn it, and cut from the tenderloin. Help the guests to both kinds.

In carving a leg of mutton, or a ham, begin by cutting across the middle to the bone. Cut a tongue across, and not lengthwise. and help from the middle part.

In carving a pig, it is customary to divide it and take off the head before it comes to the table, as to many persons the head is revolting. Cut off the limbs and divide the rib.

To carve a fillet of veal, begin at the top, and help to the stuffing with each slice. In a breast of veal, separate the breast and brisket, and then cut them up, asking which part is preferred.

For a saddle of venison, cut from the tail toward the other end, or other side, in thin slices. Warm plates are very necessary with venison and mutton, and in winter are desirable for all meats.

WHAT IS DIRT?—Old Dr. Cooper; of South Carolina, used to say to his students—"Don't be afraid of a little dirt, young gentlemen. What is dirt? Why, nothing at all offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali upon the dirty grease-spot on your coat, and it undergoes a chemical change and becomes soap; now rub it with a little water, and it disappears; it is neither grease, soap, water, nor dirt. That is not a very odorous pile of dirt you observe there; well, scatter a little gypsum over it, and it is no longer dirty. Everything you call dirt is worthy your notice as students of chemistry. Analyze it! It will all separate into very clean elements. Dirt makes corn, corn makes bread and meat, and that makes a very sweet young lady that I saw one of you kissing last night. So, after all, you were kissing dirt—particularly if she had whitened her skin with chalk or Fuller's earth. There is no telling, young gentlemen, what is earth. Though I may say that rubbing such stuff upon the beautiful skin of a young lady is a dirty practice. Pearl-powder, I think, is made of bismuth—nothing but dirt."

WASHING FLANNELS.—Make a hot suds with good soft soap; put in the flannels, and let them lie a few minutes; then wash thoroughly with the hands. Have ready some boiling water; dissolve a little blueing or indigo, and pour on it sufficient of the hot water to prove the goods; put them in, and let them remain until cold enough to ring. Dry in the air, and iron when slightly damp. Iron on the right side.

SPICED BEEF.—Mrs. L. A. G.—Chop fine the tough ends of two very large beefsteaks, and a piece of raw suet as big as half an egg, season with pepper and salt, and a little dried summer savory; then add two well beaten eggs, with about half pint of dry bread rolled fine, or as much rolled crackers; 4 or 5 tablespoonfulls of sweet cream, and a piece of fresh butter as big as an egg, make into a long roll with flour enough to keep it together, put into a baking pan with dripping as large as half an egg, and water enough to keep from burning. Bake as you would a roasting piece of beef; when cold slice thin for the table. Some eat it with vinegar.

Humorous.

GOD is the safety of his people, but we tempt Providence if we do not make use of the necessary means for our preservation.

IF you would be miserable, look within. If you would be distracted, look around. If you would be happy, look up.

WHOSE.—Sidney Smith being ill, his physician advised him to "take a little gentle exercise up an empty stomach." 'Upon whose?" said he.

A CHARITY scholar was under examination in the Psalms:—"What" she was asked, "is the pestilence that walketh in the darkness?" "Please, sir, bugs," was the answer.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "The mewl is a larger burd than the guse or turky. It has two legs to walk with, and two more to kick with, and it wares its wings on the side of the hed."

THE KORAN says: "Ye men consider that woman was formed from a crooked bone, therefore, ye believers, have patience with women, for if you try to straighten a crooked bone it will break."

SMITH and Jones were talking about fencing, the art of self defense and the like. Smith remarked that he had seen a rail fence. "Pooh!" said Jones, "that's nothing; I have seen a hat box."

A MAN came home drunk on a cold night, and vomited in a basket of gozlings, which his wife had placed before the fire, upon seeing which, he exclaimed: "My God, wife, when did I swallow these things!"

"WHEN Sally's arms her dog imprison, I always wish my neck was his'n; how often would I stop and turn, to get a pat from a hand like hern; and when she kisses Towser's nose, oh! don't I wish that I were those."

DANGEROUS.—It is said that a man came very near dying in California by putting on a pair of clean stockings and drinking a glass of cold water—an experiment he had not tried for many years. We know a good many men who run no risk of ever suffering from either experiment.

REASONABLE.—"When I goes a shopping," said an old lady, "I allers ask for what I wants, and if they have it and it's suitable, and I feel inclined to take it and it's cheap, and it can't be got any place for less, I allers take it, without chaffering about it all day as most people do."

GO TO WORK.—Let me commend to some of our brethren a child's version of a sermon. The preacher urged that Christians should be active for Christ. "They should serve Him, not with breathe alone, but also with the hands and the feet." One of the audience, leading home his little boy of six or seven years, asked him if he understood anything in the sermon.

"Oh, yes! I hear preaching now."

"Well, what did you hear this morning?"

"The minister saik we should *stop blowing and go to work!*"

A NICE YOUNG MAN.—The only practical joke in which Mr. Barham was ever personally engaged, was as a boy at Canterbury, when with a school fellow, now a valiant Major, "famed for deeds of arms," he entered a Quaker meeting house; looking round at the assembly, the latter held up a penny tart, and said solemnly:

"Whoever speaks first shall have this pie."

"Go thy way," answered a drab colored gentleman, rising, "Go thy way, and—

"The pie's yours, sir," exclaimed Barham, placing it before the astonished speaker, and hastily effecting his escape.

AN Irishman came into this coutry, and soon after his arrival hired out to a farmer in western Vermont. The farmer lived near a sluggish stream of water and kept geese. The geese had their little goslings in or near the water, when a large black turtle came in sight, took one of the goslings and swallowed it—then hauled in his head and went out of sight. The Irishman, on seeing this, went to the house and reported as follows, 'O, Mistress! the geese was playing by the wahter, when a great black baast, as flat as a pancake, came up out of the wather and swallowed it, and then swallowed his head, and then went all over into the wather and drooned hisself, he did!"

"THERE is one thing sure," said Mrs. Partington, "the females of the present generation are a heap more independent than they need be. Why, I saw a gal go by the other day that I know belongs to the historicle class of society, with her dress all tucked up, her hair all bundled up like as if she hadn't had time to comb it for a week, and one of her grandmother's night-caps, in an awful crumpled condition, on her head. Why, la, honey, when I was a gal, if one of the fellows come along when I had my dress tucked up that way, and my head kivered with an old white rag, I would run for dear life and hide out of sight. Well, well, the gals then were innocent, unconfiscated creatures; now they are what the French call "blazes."'

A GENTLEMAN who lives in a quiet town near Milwaukie was invited to bring his wife to the city and spend the holidays. He said he would be glad to do so, but his wife was expecting a new bonnet from New York, and if it did not come she would not allow herself in fashionable society. On Monday the Milwaukee gentleman received the following note: "My wife has got the bonnet. It came by express. This is an episode. You ought to see it. It look's like a nigger minstrel's breastpin, or an enormous jet finger ring, cut so as to have the setting fit around the ears. You may expect us."

FAVORITE AUTHOR.—We have in our community a family made rich by the war, and their sudden riches has caused them to be dubbed "Mushroom Aristocracy," an equivalent to your "Shoddy Aristocracy." Mrs. Mushroom is decidedly illiterate, and is fond of courting the favor of the "old families." At a gathering at her own house the other evening, a number of the literati being present, the conversation turned upon authors, when Mrs. M. remarked that "her favorite author is Ticknor Field! She believes she has all his works in her library!" It was painful to see the efforts of the company to keep their faces straight. One of the ladies, more composed than the rest, ventured to change the subject by making inquiries of Mrs. M. concerning her son, who has gone North to college.

"Oh! I.——is smart!" said she. He has already entered the Refreshment Class!" She informed the company in the same breath that—

"I.——is also a musical progeny [prodigy;] he performed some beautiful ditties [duetts] with his cousin Mary on the piano!" Just here a very awkward gentleman, becoming fidgety attempted to tip his chair back and fell to the floor, affording an excellent opportunity for the company to relieve themselves by a hearty laugh. In the course of the evening Mrs. M. also remarked that "if the war had continued another year Mr. M. would have become a milliner [millionaire!]"

Miscellaneous.

FORTY THOUSAND CASES OF GOODS were shipped from our house in One Year, to families, clubs, and merchants, in every part of the country, from Maine to California, amounting in value to over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Our facilities for transacting this immense business are better than ever before. We have agents in all the principal cities to purchase goods from the Manufactures, Importers, and others, for *Cash*, and often at an immense sacrifice from the original cost of production.

Our stock consists, in part, of the following goods:—

Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Cottons, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Table Linen, Towels, Hosiery Gloves, Skirts, Corsets, &c., &c.

Silver-Plated Ware, Spoons plated on Nickel Silver, Dessert Forks, five-bottled plated Castors, Brittannia Ware, Glass Ware, Table and Pocket Cultery, in great variety.

Elegant French and German Fancy Goods, Beautiful Photograph Albums, the newest and choicest styles in Morrocco and Velvet Bindings, *Morocco Travelling Bags, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, &c.*

Gold and Plated Jewelry, of the newest styles.

We have also made arrangements with some of the leading Publishing Houses, that will enable us to sell the standard and latest works of popular authors at about one-half the regular price:—such as BYRON, MOORE, BURNS, MILTON, and TENNYSON'S WORKS, in full Guilt and Cloth bindings,—and hundreds of othes.

These and everything else for

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE.

We do not offer a single article of merchandise, that can be sold by regular dealers at our price. We do not ask you to buy goods from us unless we can sell them cheaper than you can obtain them in any other way,—while the greater part of our goods are sold at about

ONE-HALF THE REGULAR RATES.

We want good reliable agents in every part of the Country. By employing your spare time to form clubs and sending us orders, you can obtain the most liberal commissions, either in *Cash or Merchandise*, and all goods sent by us will be as represented, and we guarantee satisfaction to every one dealing with our house.

As the Holidays are coming, we are making special arrangements to supply every one who reads our advertisements, with the most handsome and useful Holiday presents that can be thought of or wished for, and to enable them to procure them cheaply and expeditiously, we will give to any one who will become our agent, **One Hundred Free Tickets**, enumerating some of the many different articles from which you can make your selections of Holiday presents.

For returning full clubs from these free tickets, accompanied by the cash, we will give the same extra premiums that we now give, just the same as if you had paid 10 cents for each one of your Tickets. We wish you to understand that not any other firm in the business can compete with us in any way whatever.

As this free ticket is only good for the Holidays, you must send in your orders before the 20th of January, 1870.

In every order amounting to over $50, accompanied by the cash, the Agent may retain $2.00, and in every order of over $100, $2.00 may be retained to

PAY THE EXPRESS CHARGES.

This offer is more especially to assist Agents in the Western and Southern States, but is open to all customers.

COMMISSIONS.

Agents will be paid ten per cent. in Cash or Merchandise, when they FILL UP THEIR ENTIRE CLUB, for which below we give a partial List of Commission:

FOR AN ORDER OF $30, from a club of Thirty, we will pay the Agent, as commission, 28 yards Brown or Bleached Sheeting, Good Dress Pattern, Wool Square Shawl, French Cashmere Pants and Vest Pattern, Fine Large White Counterpane, etc., etc., or $3.00 in cash.

FOR AN ORDER OF $50, from a club of Fifty, we will pay the Agent, as Commission, 45 yds. Sheeting, One pair heavy Wool Blankets, Poplin Dress pattern, Handsome wool Square Shawl, Silver-Case Watch, etc., etc., or $5.00 in cash.

FOR AN ORDER OF $100, from a Club of One Hundred, we will pay the Agent, as commission, 100 yds. good yard-wide Sheeting, Coin-Silver Hunting Case Watch, Rich Long Wool Shawl, Suit of all Wool French Casimere, etc., or $10 in cash.

We do not employ any Travelling Agents, and customers should not pay money to persons purporting to be our agents *unless personally acquainted.*

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They penetrate to the secret abode of this terrible disease, and exterminate it, root and branch forever.

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PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principal of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofular breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passage of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each deceased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough Sore Throat. Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Asthama, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public FREE OF CHARGE.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to. Where convenient, remittances should take the shape of

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Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

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Accom	Mail.			Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8.40		Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46		Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00		McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07		Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22		Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38		Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46		Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01		Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05		Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20		Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
	10.43		Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.52		Hopewell,		2.00
	11.10		Piper's Run,		1.40
	11.29		Tatesville,		1.20
	11.45		Bloody Run,		1.05
	AR 11.52		Mount Dallas.		LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30		Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45		Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50		Crawford,	7.50	2.05
AR8.20	AR 11.00		Dudley,	LE 7.40	LE1.55
			Broad Top City.		

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Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4junc'69:1y

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This is the oldest of the series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

2. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the EDINBURGH. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW has just closed its 92d volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

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